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Amanu

Afghanistan	4,200	Des.	Iraq	15,400	Newlyweds	6,800	Al As
Australia	17,5	July	Iraq	12,000	Oranges	8,700	Rubis
Bahrain	6,650	Dec.	Jordan	4,500	Portugal	40	Exc.
Bangladesh	2,875	Sept.	Korea	50	Costa	—	—
Barbados	2,875	Sept.	Lebanon	5,200	Costa Rica	—	—
Belgium	5,200	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Bolivia	5,200	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Bulgaria	5,200	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Canada	10,000	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Chad	10,000	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
China	10,000	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Croatia	10,000	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Cyprus	10,000	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Czechoslovakia	10,000	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Denmark	10,000	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Egypt	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Falkland Islands	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Finland	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
France	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Greece	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Great Britain	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Hungary	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Iran	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Iraq	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Italy	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Japan	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Lebanon	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Lithuania	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Malta	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Morocco	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Norway	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Poland	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Portugal	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Romania	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Saudi Arabia	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Spain	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Sweden	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Turkey	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
U.S.S.R.	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—
Yugoslavia	100	Sept.	Lebanon	12,400	Costa Rica	—	—

ESTABLISHED 1887

Reagan Authorizes \$15 Million More In War Aid to Chad

By Ian Black
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has authorized \$15 million more in emergency military aid to help Chad fight an intensifying war against Libya-backed insurgents, according to the U.S. State Department.

The money, which comes from a special \$75-million fund set aside for emergencies under the Foreign Assistance Act, is in addition to \$10 million approved by Mr. Reagan July 18.

The new aid, which does not require congressional approval, reflects growing administration concern about Libya's military and political support for rebels fighting the government of President Hissene Habré. The rebels, supported by Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, are led by former President Goukouni Oueddei.

"The United States "has a strong strategic interest in assuring that

the rebels have the resources they need to defend themselves," said Mr. McFarlane.

Mr. McFarlane said Chad forces had extended their bombing raids deeper into the country, 200 miles (320 kilometers) south of the previous focus of fighting around the strategic oasis town of Faya-Largeau.

"The \$15 million will be used to provide the government of Chad with a reasonable chance to defend itself against Libya's escalation," the State Department statement said Thursday. It was not yet possible to specify what the money would be used for, because the situation is "fluid," the department said.

[The United States "has a strong strategic interest in assuring that

the rebels have the resources they need to defend themselves," said Mr. McFarlane.

Mr. McFarlane said he planned to visit other Middle East capitals to press on determination the absolute commitment of the United States to succeed" in getting foreign armies out of Lebanon.

As Mr. Mobutu left the White House, Mr. Reagan said the aircraft carrier Eisenhower would remain in waters off Libya despite a threat by Colonel Qadhafi to destroy any U.S. ships that enter the Gulf of Sidra.

"We will hold maneuvers as we always have in international waters," Mr. Reagan said. The United States and "the rest of the world" recognizes the gulf as international, and does not accept Colonel Qadhafi's claim to it, he said.

On Monday, two F-14 fighters from the Eisenhower were involved in an incident with two Libyan MG jets.

The U.S. envoy said he was "very encouraged" by the Lebanese government's attitude, but he did not elaborate.

"His announcement coincided with intensified attacks by Syria's

Bomb Kills At Least 19 At Mosque In Lebanon

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — A bomb hidden in a car exploded outside a mosque in Tripoli as worshippers left Friday prayers, killing at least 19 persons and injuring 38, state-run Beirut radio said.

In Beirut, meanwhile, Robert C. McFarlane, the U.S. Middle East envoy, held talks with Lebanese officials, and later he said would go to Damascus on Saturday to discuss the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

The explosion blew up as worshippers left the mosque in the Kibbe area, a stronghold of the Islamic Unity Party. Nearby buildings were heavily damaged, police said, and the blast blew a 10-foot-wide (3-meter-wide) hole in the street.

The Islamic Unity Party is involved in frequent street battles with pro-Syrian militias of the Arab Democratic Party. It also has denounced the Lebanese government's signing of the U.S.-mediated foreign troop withdrawal agreement with Israel. The Islamic Unity Party has the largest militia in Tripoli.

After the blast there was an outbreak of machine-gun and sniper fire in neighborhoods where pro- and anti-Syrian militias are based.

Mr. McFarlane's announcement that he planned to visit Damascus came after a 75-minute session Friday with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazan.

Mr. McFarlane said he planned to visit other Middle East capitals to press on determination the absolute commitment of the United States to succeed" in getting foreign armies out of Lebanon.

Mr. Wazzan said Mr. McFarlane brought from Israel "new ideas that constitute a sort of progress toward our demand" for a total withdrawal. "These ideas have not crystallized into a final shape yet," he said.

The U.S. envoy said he was "very encouraged" by the Lebanese government's attitude, but he did not elaborate.

"His announcement coincided with intensified attacks by Syria's



A wounded child is rushed to a hospital while another victim clutches his bleeding arm after a bomb exploded Friday outside a mosque in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli.

state-run press, which called Mr. McFarlane the "American high commissioner in Beirut" in charge of bringing the entire Middle East under U.S. domination.

Mr. McFarlane's visit to Syria is seen as the most important part of his Middle East shuttle because Syria's government has vowed to keep its army in Lebanon unless Israel withdraws from there.

As Mr. McFarlane began briefing Mr. Wazzan on his consultations with Israeli leaders about removing foreign forces from Lebanon, Christians and Druze shelled each other with rockets and artillery in the Chouf mountains six miles (10 kilometers) northeast of the capital, Lebanese radio stations said.

At the clash broke out Thursday,

■ Mutineer to Press On

Loren Jenkins of *The Washington Post* reported from Damascus:

"Colonel Sayed Abu Musa, the leader of a mutiny in the Lebanon against Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

President Deposed in Upper Volta

Reuters

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — A paratroop captain sympathetic to Libya has seized power in a coup in Upper Volta, deposing the moderate president, Major Jean-Baptiste Ouédraogo, diplomats said Friday. They said 13 persons died and 15 were wounded in fighting during the coup, which was the fourth since the West African nation gained independence from France in 1960.

Captain Thomas Sankara, 34, who was dismissed as prime minister in May, set up a national revolutionary council after the coup Thursday night and appeared to be firmly in control Friday, diplomatic sources in Ouagadougou said.

Reached by telephone from Abidjan, the diplomats said the 15 wounded included five members of a French family caught in cross fire as they were leaving a restaurant.

Captain Sankara said in a radio broadcast late Thursday that he had overthrown Major Ouédraogo because he represented the interests of "enemies of the people and neocolonialism."

He told local reporters that Major Ouédraogo, 42, an army doctor, had been put under house arrest for his own security.

"We plan to treat him with much humanitarism," Captain Sankara was quoted as saying by Agence France-Presse.

Gunfire was heard near the presidential palace Thursday night, but sources said the coup appeared to have been carried out with surprising ease.

Some prominent military officers and civilians loyal to Major Ouédraogo, including an adviser, Colonel Gabriel Sory Yorani, managed to evade arrest, the diplomats said.

Major Ouédraogo himself seized power in November 1982 by deposing Colonel Saye Zerbo. He vowed to rid the country of corruption.

In June, Major Ouédraogo ordered the military back to barracks saying he would stay on to oversee a six-month process aimed at returning the country to civilian rule.

Captain Sankara was dismissed for allegedly trying to radicalize the military and move Upper Volta toward Libya's politico.

Captain Sankara, who had close ties to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, traveled to Libya after the November coup. He invited Colonel Qadhafi to visit Ouagadougou in late April but did not advise Major Ouédraogo until shortly before Colonel Qadhafi's plane landed, sources said.

Two weeks later, he was dismissed and arrested with other left-leaning officers. All were freed in June.

INSIDE

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Separatist demands for a Tamil state in Sri Lanka are outlawed under a measure passed by Parliament. Page 2.

Cultural contrasts limit what Americans can learn from Japanes in education. Page 5.

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Central banks again joined in an effort to hold down the dollar. Page 7.

The U.S. current account deficit may swell to \$30 billion for 1983, far larger than had been expected. Page 7.

ARTS/LEISURE

An annual arts festival has turned a poor Moroccan village into a prosperous Third World cultural mecca. Page 6.

Nigeria Democracy Faces the Test of Civilian-Run Elections

By John de St. Jorre
International Herald Tribune

LAGOS, Nigeria — All over Nigeria this weekend millions of thumbprints will be counted as black Africa's biggest, richest country puts its fledgling democracy to a test.

The contest is Nigeria's first civilian-run election since the 1960s. The army staged a coup in 1966 and turned the country back to the politicians four years ago after it held elections under a U.S.-style constitution.

The shadow of violence has never been totally absent from Nigerian elections and remains a major concern. In 1963, politically organized gangs killed scores of people during regional races in southwest Ibadan. The 1979 elections brought some, but comparatively mild, disturbances. The worst violence in this year's election was on July 7, when eight persons were killed in a clash between supporters of different parties in western Nigeria.

This is the moment of truth,

said a Lagos University political scientist, who did not want to be named. "If this election goes well, irrespective of who wins, Nigeria will have entered a new era."

The front-runner this time is the same as four years ago: President Shehu Shagari, whose main support comes from the Hausa-Fulani group in the north, faces Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the western Yoruba, and Nnamdi Azikiwe, leader of the Ibo in the east.

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Sri Lanka's Parliament Outlaws Tamil Demand For a Separate Nation

This article was subjected to government censorship.

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Sri Lanka's Parliament approved Friday a constitutional amendment outlawing all demands for a separate state for the minority Tamil population, a government spokesman said. The vote was 150-0.

The 16 members of Parliament belonging to the Tamil United Liberation Front did not attend the session that considered the measure.

To remain in Parliament, the front members, all from the northern Tamil-dominated district of Jaffna, will be required to swear allegiance to united Sri Lanka. The majority Sinhalese make up about 73 percent of the population.

If the front members remain absent from Parliament for the next three months, they will lose their seats, the government spokesman

Douglas Liyanage said. The front leadership is expected to hold a meeting in Jaffna soon to decide its response to the amendment.

The amendment's passage came two weeks after a separatist group ambushed an army patrol in the northern district of Jaffna, killing 13 Sinhalese soldiers. Widespread violence began after the soldiers' bodies were brought to Colombo for burial.

Since then, almost 300 people, mostly Tamils living in the Colombo area, have died in the violence according to the government. An estimated 52,000 Tamils remain in 16 refugee centers in and near the capital, Mr. Liyanage said.

The minister for trade and shipping, Lalith Athulathmudali, a close associate of President Junius R. Jayewardene, said the communal violence flared "because the ordinary Sinhalese came to believe that every Tamil who did not open his mouth to say otherwise" was supporting the terrorism.

Mr. Athulathmudali said civil servants had been slow to administer previously approved government reforms that would set up regional development councils and make Tamil a second national language, as demanded by liberation front politicians.

Both Colombo and Jaffna remained quiet Friday. Mr. Liyanage said. A nationwide curfew is to be relaxed at 6 P.M. Saturday, he said.

Rail Blockade Dropped

An Indian regional opposition party called off a rail blockade planned for Friday in the southern state of Tamil Nadu to protest against attacks on Tamils in Sri Lanka, Reuters reported from New Delhi, quoting the Press Trust of India.

The Indian government had earlier suspended Friday's rail services in the state for 14 hours after the party, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, announced its plan to stop trains from running for the day.

Ulster Extremists Get Prison Terms

United Press International

BELFAST — A judge sentenced 22 Irish republican extremists to prison Friday after Northern Ireland's longest trial.

Thirty-five defendants were led in one by one to be sentenced for crimes ranging from murder and attempted murder to aiding the illegal Irish Republican Army. Thirteen of them received suspended sentences in the nine-month trial.



CONGRATULATIONS — President Sandro Pertini, right, greets members of Italy's new cabinet. From left, Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, Deputy Prime

Minister Arnaldo Forlani and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who were sworn in Thursday. Friday they approved formation of a "cabinet within the cabinet."

Bomb at Lebanese Mosque Kills 19

Robbers Kill 7 at Hotel in French City

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — Robbers shot and killed seven persons Thursday night in a luxury hotel in the city of Avignon, in southern France, during an attempt to rob the hotel's safe-deposit boxes.

The killings occurred at the Sofitel Hotel, a few yards from Avignon's famous Palais des Papes.

Police officials said the robbers, who probably numbered three, had

killed their victims in an attempt to eliminate all witnesses to the robbery attempt. One suspect was caught after a brief chase and identified by the police as Jean Roussel,

38, a convicted thief who had broken his first parole after serving nine years of a 12-year jail sentence. The others escaped.

"They killed in cold blood," Commissioner Yves Bertrand, the senior police officer investigating the crime, said Friday. "It was a perfect execution."

The victim of their exchanges has left many foreign and Arab diplomats here wondering if there can be a rapprochement despite past instances in which they have papered over their differences in the name of Arab unity.

Protests Are Planned At Ramstein Air Show

Reuters

FRANKFURT — More than 40 West German anti-nuclear groups are preparing to disrupt one of Europe's biggest air shows at the U.S. Air Force base at Ramstein on Sunday.

In an open letter to the base commander, six members of Saarland anti-nuclear organizations threatened to destroy a fighter with their bare hands during the show. Other protesters say they will lie on the runway and prevent take-offs. Pershing-2 missiles are expected at the base this autumn if NATO goes ahead with its deployment plans.

Colonel Abu Musa's out-of-hand rejection of whatever conclusions the central council might agree to, which he announced during a talk to a new unit that rallied to his forces in the Bekaa Friday, indicated that he and his Syrian backers were no nearer to a compromise with Mr. Arafat than when the revolt began May 17. The mutiny began ostensibly as a protest against the PLO leader's appointment of two loyal, but discredited, military men to crucial Bekaa command posts.

[A spokesman for the central council said several delegates had criticized aspects of the organization of Mr. Arafat's Fatah guerrilla group.]

Dismissing whatever recommendations the central council might come up with, Colonel Abu Musa's stand was seen in Damascus as a sign that Syria, his staunchest backer, was still determined to see Mr. Arafat's power curtailed despite repeated Arab and foreign mediation efforts to gain Syrian agreement to end the Palestinian mutiny in the Bekaa, which remains under the control of 40,000 Syrian troops.

Although it is still uncertain whether Colonel Abu Musa's rebellion against Mr. Arafat in May was an independent action or a maneuver orchestrated by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, analysts in Damascus say that the rebellion continues only because of Syria's logistic, political and military support.

The vitriol of their exchanges has left many foreign and Arab diplomats here wondering if there can be a rapprochement despite past instances in which they have papered over their differences in the name of Arab unity.

Chad to Get New U.S. Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

diplomatic sources said Friday, according to a United Press International report from Cairo.

All military leave has been canceled, and students and teachers have been ordered to report to military barracks, the sources said.

The government news agency JANA said that Libya "and its people are exposed to the threat of an imminent American aggression from the north and south, launched from the north by the U.S. Sixth Fleet vessels facing the Libyan shores in the Mediterranean, and from the south through the military equipment and experts, arms and mercenaries being hurled by America and France into Chad."

In N'Djamena, Western diplomatic sources reported Friday that Chadian government troops had retreated from two eastern towns, Oum-Chalouba and Kalait, and were struggling to repel a major offensive in the north.

The rightist mayor of Avignon, Jean-Pierre Roux, immediately issued a statement regretting that "the life sentence, which replaces the death penalty, is seldom fully applied."

The killings also provoked angry reactions from the French Hotel and Restaurant Owners Federation and from the police unions.

The association said the Avignon incident was the sixth attempt to

rob the safe-deposit boxes at a French luxury hotel in the last two weeks.

4 Robberies Around Paris

The number of men involved in each of the six recent robberies has ranged from one to six, United Press International reported, quoting the Paris police. Three of the robberies were in Paris, and one at a hotel just outside the city, they said.

The government denied rebels' claims Thursday that they have re-taken control of Oum-Chalouba and Kalait, but conceded that Chadian Army had been forced to

retreat after attacking a major oil refinery in the north.

A column of 200 Soviet-made

vehicles was only three miles (five kilometers) away from Faya-Largeau, where Mr. Habre's troops

were pinned down by six days of constant Libyan air raids, the sources said.

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weeks.

For the Record

MIAMI (AP) — A Cuban refugee was taken into custody Friday in Havana after commandeering a jet on a flight from San Juan, Puerto Rico to Miami, officials and witnesses said. They said the man had brandished a fake dynamite and sprayed a flammable liquid. It was the ninth hijacking to Cuba this year.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan signed legislation Friday barring the withholding of taxes from interest and dividend income. He had once called the measure a "victory for tax cheats" but faced a near-certain congressional override if it was vetoed.

WORLD BRIEFS

Seoul Says It Sank North's Spy Boat

SEOUL (Reuters) — South Korean aircraft and patrol boats on Friday sank what the Defense Ministry described as an armed spy boat off the country's eastern coast. It said at least four North Korean commandos were killed.

General Lee Ki Baek, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said four bodies, three in diving suits, were found. The incident took place about three miles (five kilometers) off the southeastern town of Wolong, site of a nuclear power plant, a ministry spokesman said.

The general said a South Korean Coast Guard vessel was damaged in an exchange of fire with the boat but that the South had no casualties. Nine North Koreans were killed in June 1980 when an armed northern vessel was sunk off southwestern South Korea.

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A total of 6,900 tons (6,210 metric tons) of equipment was expected to be taken ashore. Several hundred U.S. troops have arrived in Egypt. About 5,500 U.S. Army and Air Force personnel are expected to participate in the exercises with Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omanis forces.

The bulk of those seeking passports were Solidarity members, General Rudin said. Only 12 emigrants had returned. He added that many people were unable to leave because Western nations had not given them visas.

The ban Friday forbids publication or transmission of any information on acts of terrorism or sabotage or military efforts to suppress terrorism in areas designated by the minister of home affairs. It is expected to curtail coverage of military activities in the southwestern province of Matabeland. Earlier this year, the Western press widely carried reports that atrocities were committed there by the Zimbabwean Army.

Matabeland is the home province of Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader who fled earlier this year and is living in London. British television reported last month that dozens of Mr. Nkomo's Ndebele supporters were killed by the army in June.

2,357 Polish Activists Emigrated

WARSAW (Reuters) — A total of 2,357 opposition activists, mainly members of the banned trade union, Solidarity, emigrated from Poland with their families during the martial-law period, a government official said in an interview Friday.

General Rudolf Rudin, head of the Interior Ministry's passport office, told the weekly newspaper Polityka that nearly 6,300 internees and other activists had applied to leave and the authorities had issued 5,727 passports.

The bulk of those seeking passports were Solidarity members, General Rudin said. Only 12 emigrants had returned. He added that many people were unable to leave because Western nations had not given them visas.

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Zimbabwe Sets New Press Restrictions

HARARE, Zimbabwe (WP) — The Zimbabwe government imposed stringent restrictions Friday on press coverage of government activities. The measure follows by five days the government ban on entry by foreign correspondents based in South Africa.

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Belgian Leader Has Heart Surgery

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Belgian prime minister, Wilfried Martens, 47, had preventive surgery for a heart ailment Friday and was recovering satisfactorily, a spokesman said.

He said Mr. Martens would probably stay in the Saint Raphael University Hospital at Louvain, west of Brussels, for about 10 days and then go on his usual summer holiday in the south of France.

The spokesman said the operation was to correct an aortic valve disorder that first occurred in Mr. Martens's youth, when he had acute rheumatic fever. He said that it was the first time Mr. Martens had had heart surgery and that the sun was to prevent worse cardiac problems later.

The operation coincided with the start of the annual summer break for Belgian ministers, who concluded the 1984 budget agreement during the week.

Opponents Urge Pinochet's Removal

SANTIAGO, Chile (UPI) — Rodolfo Seguel, Chile's foremost labor leader, demanded Friday that President Augusto Pinochet, who seized power in a 1973 coup, step down and restore democratic rule as a condition for labor peace.

In what was considered a major step toward liberalizing his rule, General Pinochet announced Thursday that legislation would be drawn up to legalize political parties and restore Congress before 1989, the current date set by the country's constitution for a return to civilian rule.

But Jorge Lavandero, head of a multiparty opposition front, said monthly mass protests calling for an end to military rule would continue.

"Democracy cannot wait," the former Christian Democratic senator said.

The operation coincided with the start of the annual summer break for Belgian ministers, who concluded the 1984 budget agreement during the week.

For the Record

MIAMI (AP) — A Cuban refugee was taken into custody Friday in Havana after commandeering a jet on a flight from San Juan, Puerto Rico to Miami, officials and witnesses said. They said the man had brandished a fake dynamite and sprayed a flammable liquid. It was the ninth hijacking to Cuba this year.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan signed legislation Friday barring the withholding of taxes from interest and dividend income. He had once called the measure a "victory for tax cheats" but faced a near-certain congressional override if it was vetoed.

The version given by Israeli Army sources roughly coincides with UNIFIL's. The only major difference is that the Israeli says their responsibility ended when Mr. Suweidan was turned over to the Lebanese authorities.

But the next day, Mr. Suweidan was back. After negotiations with the Fijians, Arthur Sunga Sunga, recounted the incident, Mr. Suweidan had refused to allow his car to be searched at UN checkpoints and left the area, only to return with an Israeli escort for safe passage.

According to Mr. Goksel, on May 29, Mr. Suweidan again refused to allow his car to be searched and was coerced to his home by Israelis.

"As my commanding officer said, he cannot guarantee the safety of the man," the Fijian said. "Many of the dead lad's friends are still here. The feelings of his friends are hidden within the men. The soldier's father was very well known to me. We come from the same island."

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U.S., Russia Differ On START Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Edward L. Rowny, President Ronald Reagan's chief arms-reduction negotiator, said Friday that both the United States and the Soviet Union had shown flexibility that produced "forward movement" in the just-completed fourth round of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks in Geneva.

But Mr. Rowny said the Kremlin's top priority now is talks on the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise intermediate-range missiles in Europe, scheduled to start in December, and he does not expect to make any real progress on strategic weapons "until we see how those talks go."

After the talks were recessed Tuesday for two months, the Soviet negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, accused the United States of "marking time" in the negotiations. Mr. Rowny replied that the United States was taking the talks "very seriously."

According to Tass, Mr. Andropov told Mr. Cumhal that the Geneva talks are practically at a standstill and the peoples of Europe find themselves confronted with a very dangerous situation threatening their peaceful life and their future."

Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, said Friday that his party would "without hesitation say 'no' in placement of nuclear missiles in Western Europe if a party congress were held today."

"Reducing the warheads on each

side by about one-third to 5,000 remains the central element of our position," Mr. Rowny said. "We are also determined to reduce, over time, the 3-to-1 Soviet advantage in nuclear destructive capability and potential."

"Our goals are twofold: deep reductions and a more stable strategic relationship."

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"Reducing the warheads on each



Edward L. Rowny

Speaking in Stockholm, he said: "We shall arrange a party congress to take a position on the outcome of the Geneva negotiations."

"Our stand is a zero-solution that is not identical with the Americans", but requires that the Soviet SS-20 missiles be reduced to a level that would make it unnecessary for NATO to deploy new missiles in Western Europe."

Mr. Brandt visited Stockholm in his capacity as chairman of the United Nations Independent Commission on International Development Issues, which is known as the Brundt Commission.

He met with the Swedish foreign minister, Olof Palme, who heads the UN Commission on Disarmament.

The two men announced preliminary arrangements for a joint meeting of the two UN commissions in 1984 under the theme "Aid for Peace."

Combating a Corporate Nightmare

As Fake Products Flood Market, Industries Seek Help

By Karen Tumulty
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two-thirds of Kenya's 1979 coffee crop perished after treatment with a worthless powder packaged to look like a popular fungicide. Substandard counterfeit parts may have been installed in more than 600 helicopters used by British, West German, French and other European military fleets.

More than 357 heart pumps were recalled from U.S. hospitals in 1978 because of fears that some of the \$20,000 machines contained dangerous bogus components, worth about \$8 apiece.

Cases such as these, cited by industry representatives at a House subcommittee hearing Tuesday, illustrate the increased dangers posed by commercial counterfeiting — "one of the growth industries of the world," according to Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

Once largely confined to production of luggage, clothing, tape recordings, jewelry and sporting goods, the practice of commercial counterfeiting has reached a point where it jeopardizes the health and safety of American consumers, not just their pocketbooks," said James

L. Bikoff, president of the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition, which represents more than 140 corporations, law firms and associations.

Mr. Bikoff was among a string of witnesses — including a private investigator who wore a hood to conceal his appearance — who urged Mr. Dingell's subcommittee to press for legislation that would crack down on producers and distributors of counterfeit merchandise.

To bolster their case, the witnesses supplied samples of familiar products and their counterfeit counterparts: Cross pens, Visa credit cards, Carrera "Porsche design" sunglasses, Levi's jeans, Motorcraft oil filters, Vaseline petroleum jelly and dozens of others items.

Other commonly counterfeited products are computers and semiconductors, the witnesses said.

"The market for counterfeit Apple computers from Taiwan and Hong Kong is very active, with manufacturers offering to supply thousands on a monthly basis," said Richard Camps, vice president of Barrick Security Group, a San Mateo, California, company involved in undercover "ring" operations to foil computer piracy.

"We have found that counterfeiters hit parts companies and accessories companies, large companies and small alike," said James

New Testimony Links Salvadoran Guardsman To Americans' Deaths

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — A former National Guard sergeant has testified before Salvadoran judicial authorities that one of his men confessed soon after the crime that he was "the problem" in the December 1980 murder of four American churchmen.

The testimony could help advance a case that has become one of the major targets of criticism by members of Congress in the United States that the Salvadoran government fails to live up to human rights and judicial standards that are conditions for continued military aid.

Dagoberto Martinez Martinez, now retired and living in Los Angeles, gave the testimony implicating Corporal Luis A. Colindres Alman in a deposition Saturday at El Salvador's international airport, according to a transcript provided by the U.S. government.

Although Mr. Martinez provided similar evidence on Feb. 10, 1982, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States, Salvadoran judicial authorities had refused to accept it as evidence against Corporal Colindres in the courts in El Salvador.

The repetition of his testimony before the Salvadoran judiciary thus provides admissible evidence in the long effort by U.S. diplomats and lawyers for the women's families to obtain prosecution of Corporal Colindres and five other suspects jailed in the case.

The four women — Sister Ita Ford and Sister Maura Clarke of the Maryknoll order, Sister Dorothy Kazel of the Ursuline order, and Jean Donovan, a Roman Catholic social worker — were killed Dec. 2, 1980, shortly after leaving the international airport.

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pects jailed in the case.

The bodies of the four women, all of whom were shot in the head, were found 40 hours later in a common grave near a highway about 20 miles (32 kilometers) away.

The murders, which occurred in an area heavily patrolled by National Guard troops, including Corporal Colindres, quickly became a major issue between the U.S. and Salvadoran governments.

Soon after the killings occurred, Defense Minister Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, then head of the National Guard, asked any of his men who knew about the killings to let him know. Mr. Martinez testified that Corporal Colindres walked up to him and said: "Sergeant, the problem with the nuns is me."

Mr. Martinez said he had advised Corporal Colindres to go to General Vides Casanova. But he said, he never asked again whether the general actually talked with the general because he "did not know if it was true or false."

According to a transcript of the testimony, Mr. Martinez never went to General Vides Casanova with what he knew because he was afraid "he could have upset the investigation" then going on.

Corporal Colindres and five other guardsmen were arrested on the basis of other evidence soon afterward. Prosecutors have been gathering evidence for months.

Michael H. Posner and R. Scott Greathead, lawyers who have been pushing for prosecution on behalf of the women's families, asserted that the prosecutors had failed to develop the evidence, an assertion echoed privately by U.S. diplomats, who say the judiciary has been afraid to pursue crimes committed by Salvadoran security forces.

The four women — Sister Ita Ford and Sister Maura Clarke of the Maryknoll order, Sister Dorothy Kazel of the Ursuline order, and Jean Donovan, a Roman Catholic social worker — were killed Dec. 2, 1980, shortly after leaving the international airport.

Cuba, Nicaragua Reported Pressing for Salvador Pact

(Continued from Page 1)
Soviet Freighters Off Managua Had Copters, U.S. Says

(Continued from Page 1)
and then trailed the Soviet freighter Alexander Ulyanov off the Pacific coast of Nicaragua.

In some cases, the officials said, the U.S. ships will hail Soviet vessels to make inquiries; in others, they will only show themselves to the Soviet crews. The decision whether to make inquiries, it was said, would be up to the captain.

Representative Don Edwards, a California Democrat, offered the amendment that would restrict the president's power to replace Civil Rights Commission members. He charged that Mr. Reagan's attempt to replace three commissioners had "raised serious bipartisan concern over the ability of the commission to work."

The legislators will face much unfinished business, including a possible \$73-billion tax increase, when they reconvene Sept. 12. And as next year's presidential and congressional elections approach, legislative action is expected to characterize more and more by partisan maneuvering.

Representative George P. Shultz, at his appearance Thursday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that U.S. military forces exercising in Central America and the Caribbean were not seeking a confrontation and would withdraw if attacked.

"Our forces will defend themselves but they will withdraw," he said. "We have no intent to engage anyone actively."

The U.S. officials said the freighter was the ninth Soviet-block ship to call at a Nicaraguan port this year. They said the Soviet Union and its allies had 11 more ships laden with arms and other military equipment on the high seas headed for Nicaragua. Last year it sent five.

Naval officers said the destroyer encountered the Ulyanov about 55 miles off Comito.

The Ulyanov had to anchor outside the port until Thursday, according to a report from Nicaragua, because the docks were crowded with other ships. The report quoted port authorities as saying it would take two to three days to unload the 12,500-ton vessel.

Meanwhile, the Defense Department's chief spokesman, Henry E. Catto Jr., said U.S. Navy captains operating in waters off Central America would make the decisions on when to query Soviet ships about their destinations and cargo.

Mr. Catto, who is an assistant secretary of defense, said it was the captain of the Lynde McCormick who had decided on Saturday to hail the Soviet freighter.

Mr. Catto disclosed that the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, at the center of a battle group, was heading west out of the Mediterranean for the Caribbean. The battle group is similar to the one around the carrier Ranger; the destroyer Lynde McCormick is a part of that battle group.

The Soviet Union and the United States have an agreement covering incidents at sea that prescribes actions for the warships of each nation in the vicinity of warships of the other. That includes not engaging in harassing or dangerous manuevers and not flying aircraft over each other's vessels.

The testing company told the students in March that their right and wrong answers were so close that it suggested copying and that their scores would be canceled. The students, who said they plan to begin college this fall, took the test in the office of their tennis coach.

The Caldwell group suggests that the high rate of leukemia found among about 3,000 Smoky participants — 10 cases, where only four would ordinarily be expected — might well be a result of chance or factors other than radiation.

The scientists, Dr. Glyn G. Caldwell and his colleagues at the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, reported three years ago that soldiers who participated in a 1957 nuclear test called Shot Smoky suffered an unusually high rate of leukemia.

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But Dr. Caldwell and four colleagues have published a follow-up study in the Aug. 5 issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association that diminishes the significance of their earlier findings on leukemia. They report that over

under the law is to remove dangerous vehicles from the road." The Associated Press reported.

[It said that the safety agency "knew there was a serious public safety problem but did very little to correct it" and that the agency's record "is one of unconscionable delays." He said 15 people were killed and 71 injured in X-car accidents while the agency "was going slow on the X-car probe."]

4 Students in U.S. Lose Suit on Tests

The Associated Press

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — A Superior Court judge has ruled that the company that runs the Scholastic Aptitude Test had the right to void the scores of four students accused of cheating on the college entrance examination.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Sanctions and Poland

The sense spreads that the West's sanctions against Poland belong mostly to the past. The regime has met some of the West's conditions, it is argued, formally ending martial law and releasing many prisoners, but it is not about to license a Solidarity-like trade union again. The pope has accepted a broad dialogue with Warsaw and is undertaking to funnel private Western aid to private Polish farms, leaving the Western nations in the position of being "more Catholic than the pope" — a Polish pope.

Solidarity and came down with martial law. By this emotional route Western governments came to pin their policy to ambitions and currently unachievable expectations for post-martial-law Polish renewal. Little thought was given to setting policy toward Warsaw in the overall context of East-West relations, with the result that the West now treats Poland worse than it treats the Soviet Union. Poland has the worst of both worlds: political restrictions from the East, economic restrictions from the West. Inevitably, the economic restrictions, although aimed at the Polish government, touch the lives of the Polish people, in whose behalf the West means to act.

The sanctions are likely gradually to come down. It is important, however, that a business-as-usual spirit not be permitted to prevail.

The goal of renewal which the sanctions were dedicated to is no less worthy for being hard to reach. The laws that the regime has substituted for martial law are ugly and repressive.

President Reagan is right to stress that the regime must free all political detainees and people accused of martial-law crimes. An open dialogue with the workers is the only way by which the regime can begin to earn legitimacy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

How to Help Brazil

Brazil deserves at least as much of the Reagan administration's attention as Nicaragua — and more understanding. It is a dynamic country, by far the most powerful and promising in Latin America. The burden of its \$90-billion foreign debt threatens its stability, the cause of democracy in South America and even the foundations of world finance.

Brazil's spectacular growth in the '70s was irresistibly tempting to foreign lenders, who fed its insatiable appetite. The military government began to retreat four years ago, but not enough. World recession, high interest rates, too-rapid expansion of state-run industries and the rise in the cost of imported oil left Brazil unable to pay its foreign obligations.

The United States and the Bank for International Settlements made emergency loans last winter, while Brazil turned to the IMF and major banks for more significant help. As it must, the IMF conditioned its loan on austerity measures, but even these proved insufficient. A pending new agreement, to insure still more loans from banks, would require more cuts in government subsidies and sharp curtailment of the indexation of wages, which has protected workers from inflation.

All this comes at a critical time for the country's politics. The military men who have ruled Brazil since 1964 are in the process of turning power back to civilians. Too much austerity could invite unrest and cause them to change their minds. Political opponents have muted their objections to belt-tightening so as not to provoke a retreat, but there have been

disquieting riots in São Paulo and attempts to stage a nationwide one-day strike.

There are no easy choices for helping Brazil. Default is a possibility but should be averted at all costs; it would cut Brazil off from credits and make a manageable recovery all but impossible. It could set off a chain reaction of bank failures. A repayment moratorium may be inevitable; if so, the briefer the better. The IMF proposes more stringent austerity, which is ultimately desirable if socially feasible.

The House version of the IMF funding bill urges stretching all developing nations' debts and reducing interest rates, but someone would have to pay. If it is banks, they will shy from necessary new credits; if it is IMF member countries, new funding will be hard to get.

More help for Brazil is coming through faster disbursement of already approved loans by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank; and the Bank for International Settlements has let its loan stand unpaid. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan says the United States probably would not lend any more if asked, which is not much of a policy.

Worldwide recovery gives the greatest relief, but it will not be strong enough soon enough to avert less attractive measures. The most promising appears to be the IMF program — if the austerity does not crush the economy or political reform — plus more bank loans.

No one can be sure about the right remedies. But Brazil needs even more help than other debtors and deserves the most intensive care.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Struggling With the Dollar

The intervention in the foreign exchange markets by the central banks of Japan, the United States and West Germany to suppress the rise of the dollar is welcome but it is not the final solution to the overvalued greenback.

We urge monetary authorities to continue to make concerted efforts in the markets to bring down the value of the dollar. We are pleased that the United States participated this time. How long will the United States cooperate?

But the major task for the United States is to bring down its interest rates, because this is the base cause of the dollar's abnormal strength.

— The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

The intervention of the American Federal Reserve and the Japanese and West German monetary authorities to stop the rapid ascent of the dollar is long overdue. The Americans' past insistence on the virtues of free market forces has meant that intervention has occurred on only two previous occasions during the tenure of the present administration, one of them being the attempted assassination of the president. Even then the intervention was not grandiose. The present departure, or rather rediscovery of what some had feared to be a lost art, results in part from the Williamsburg summit agreements. These were in turn based on an exhaustive exercise designed by the Europeans to prove that exchange market intervention should not necessarily be judged in narrow profit and loss terms, and might on occasion be positively desirable.

— The Guardian (London).

If the dollar stays expensive or rises further, it will offset the results of the French austerity

plan. At present, the American recovery has no appreciable equivalent in Europe, and the rise of the dollar has an inflationary effect.

— Les Echos (Paris).

It's like a stab in the back. The friendly old U.S. dollar is cutting up American business. U.S. manufacturers have lost from 12 percent to 25 percent of their relative price competitiveness with foreign producers because of the dollar's strength in relation to other currencies.

— The Chicago Sun-Times.

A Debate on Proliferation

Until some other nation actually explodes a nuclear device, the threat of nuclear proliferation remains long-range and abstract. U.S. policymakers, while paying lip service to the need to stop the spread of nuclear weapons technology, regularly set aside anti-proliferation measures for the sake of more immediate, concrete political or diplomatic goals.

True, the premise that American leverage can affect the decisions of other nations is faulty. The spread of nuclear technology has reduced U.S. influence. Pending amendments to the 1978 nonproliferation act in Congress would close some loopholes and would add a carrot to the stick by offering much more favorable terms for nuclear exports to nations accepting anti-proliferation safeguards.

These changes may be useful — but what is also needed is a rethinking of the proliferation threat and possible ways to meet it. The debate of the last several years on strategic arms could be a model; it is clearly time for a similar educational process on proliferation.

— The Baltimore Sun.

FROM OUR AUG. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1903: Zeppelin's Airship Burns

ECHTERDINGEN, Germany — When the catastrophe which destroyed Count Zeppelin's balloon took place, the repairs were well in hand. Grenadiers were employed in holding the balloon down when the wind considerably increased in violence, and the great aerial cruiser commenced to roll and pull at its anchors. After a particularly violent lunge, one of the cars crashed on to the ground, causing the motor to explode. The soldiers let go and, the fire rapidly spreading, the balloon was a mass of flames as it rose in the air, and a few minutes later the debris fell to the earth a mass of ruins. Count Zeppelin's grief was painful to behold. Between forty and fifty thousand people were watching at the moment of disaster, but only two or three persons were injured.

1933: Chaplin and a Japanese Plot

TOKIO — A nationalistic sublieutenant in the Japanese navy told from the witness stand how extremists had planned to assassinate Charlie Chaplin in a wild plan to thrust Japan and the United States into war. The story of the plot against Chaplin, British-born film comedian, whose fame is as great in the Far East as in America, was related by Sublieutenant Koga at the trial of ten naval officers involved in the assassination of Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai on May 15, 1932. Koga said the extremists had planned to bomb the official residence of the premier during a reception for Chaplin. The reception was cancelled. The witness said it had been hoped that the death of Chaplin would cause a war, "which was needed to rehabilitate the Japanese spirit."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

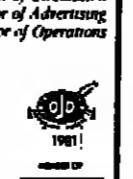
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Toward Economic Organization of the Pacific Basin

By Walt W. Rostow

HONOLULU — Since Professor Kiyoshi Kokima proposed in 1967 the concept of a Pacific Free Trade Area, the notion of setting up some kind of an economic institution to embrace the whole of the Pacific basin has been on the international agenda. Rarely has a concept been so intensively and systematically canvassed for so many years with so little result.

In the words of the old Chinese proverb, there has been a great deal of noise on the staircase but no one has come into the room.

At first sight, effective regional organization of Asia seems much more absurd than inevitable. After all, putting the Soviet Union aside, almost 60 percent of the population of the world lives in Asia. The task would seem just about as elusive as that attempted by the United Nations.

Asian nations' polities constitute a spectrum from Western-style democracy to military or Communist Party dictatorship. They differ in

racial, religious and cultural heritage; and history has burdened some with deeply rooted antagonisms toward neighboring states. Regional cooperation has certainly not proved to be easy and inevitable.

But neither has it proved absurd.

Significant progress has been made. It is worth noting a remarkable fact that many have come to take for granted: In the whole sweep of the history of the modern world economy during the past two centuries, there is no equivalent to the sustained pace of economic growth generated in the Pacific basin since the 1950s. This saga opens up the possibility of — and even requires — forms of economic cooperation that would have seemed inappropriate or even utopian in the first postwar era.

The Asian Development Bank is a vital regional institution now accorded the highest form of praise — that

of being taken for granted. And the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand) has patiently built up in the past generation the habit of cooperation, including the capacity to settle potential conflicts among its members.

With the maturity to understand its limitations as well as its potentialities, ASEAN has demonstrated that, acting together, the five nations can not only stand stronger if each of them stood alone, but can also contribute significantly to the stability of the larger region of which they are an important part.

The circumstances of Asia suggest that an organization performing for the Pacific basin roughly the functions of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in the Atlantic would be useful. Why has it not happened? The

OECD was uniquely fortunate. Its predecessor institution, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, set up to manage the Marshall Plan, already existed and had generated the habit of cooperation within Europe and across the Atlantic. Initial members of the OECD were relatively homogeneous with respect to levels of development, culture and political institutions. Asia is much more diversified.

The Pacific region has its particular security concerns. Would membership draw countries into unwanted, more explicit security relations with the United States? And if communist governments were permitted to join, would the organization permit unwanted contacts with or influence by such governments?

Some countries of the region fear that an economic organization would inevitably be dominated by Japan.

the United States or, worst of all, by both countries in concert.

Would a Pacific basin organization dilute the slowly developing but important elements of economic cohesion within ASEAN?

And there is the question of Taiwan's place. Its inclusion might pose problems for relations of a Pacific basin organization and some of its members with China.

It is good to try to define an initial agenda, a mode of organization and the membership of a Pacific basin organization that might resolve or mitigate this array of problems.

A Pacific basin organization would be most likely to emerge successfully by demonstrating, case by case, that it is a useful supplement to national, bilateral and existing multilateral economic relations. The way to begin is to go to work on a major problem of palpable common interest.

The problem of energy supply is, I suggest, a prime candidate for an initiating role. This judgment flows from an exceedingly important fact often ignored in discussions of the future of the energy market: At this stage of their evolution, developing nations experience much higher rates of growth in energy consumption than advanced industrial countries.

History is seldom linear, but if the 1971-72 differential rates were to persist, by the year 2000 developing Asia would require 2.200 million tons of oil equivalent in energy consumption.

It is calculations like these that have led the World Bank to estimate investment requirements for energy production in the developing regions as a whole at approximately \$683 billion (in 1980 U.S. dollars), lifting the proportion of investment allocated to this purpose from 2.3 percent of GNP in 1980 to 3.2 percent in 1990.

A 1982 Asian Development Bank study on Asian energy problems, covering all the ADB developing countries, concluded that the average annual investment needs of energy will be more than double the 1980-1985 period. The study concludes that in most developing countries almost all the needed equipment has to be imported; and that the task of mobilizing the necessary external financial resources will require heavy support from international financial agencies.

This study also notes that many of these developing countries do not have energy supply and consumption data organized in such a way that they are amenable to economic and statistical evaluation.

These pioneering calculations suggest the order of magnitude of the task confronted in the Pacific basin if the rapidly growing countries of the region are to provide themselves, through their own resources and external assistance, with the energy base they will require if high real growth rates are to be sustained.

Members of ASEAN might prepare their estimates in common and present them on a consolidated basis. The secretariat of the energy program (organized by the Asian Development Bank) would pull together their projections, assure their comparability and present a broad statistical picture of the region's energy problems and potentials. On the basis of such data responsible energy officials of the governments (as well as officials of the World Bank, the ADB and possibly the International Energy Agency) would meet and isolate certain key areas for action.

The academic freedoms won in 1980-81 have been abolished, and the authorities have been vested with the power to suspend university senates, dismiss officials and faculty members and forbid any assemblies — at the universities and elsewhere — considered threats to public order.

They wanted to dilute the power and privileges of a hated bureaucracy; instead the prerogatives of that bureaucracy will be increased.

The Polish people wanted and were promised economic decentralization; instead the new regulations centralize control over decisions about pricing and production.

They wanted a greater voice in running their factories; instead the power of managers has been increased, self-management councils can be dismissed if deemed a threat. "to the basic interests of the society" and get one official union.

In these circumstances the appearance of some Western countries to lift economic sanctions and again provide the Polish government with economic aid is not only morally decent but politically absurd.

There is room for argument about whether the sanctions were wise or effective, and indeed about whether any economic sanctions can change the policies of a repressive regime. A case can be made, too, for lifting those sanctions that strike first and foremost at the Polish people rather than their rulers. But to rush in with a flood of renewed credit and other economic help is sheer folly. It will not encourage liberalization but rather provide temporary relief to a regime bent on precipitating disaster.

The writer, editor of "Poland: Genesis of a Revolution," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Renewed Polish Unrest Is Inevitable

By Abraham Brumberg

MUNICH — In recent weeks the Polish government has lifted martial law, released a few dozen political prisoners and promised amnesty for hundreds of others. With this and a flurry of special regulations,¹ General Wojciech Jaruzelski hopes to achieve at least the appearance of national reconciliation.

In reality, these policies are a prescription for yet another explosion of Polish unrest, perhaps more violent than any in the past.

The regime has several objectives.

It seeks the appearance of normalcy, so as to demonstrate to its "fraternal allies" that the Communist Party's power can now be exercised without embarrassing compromises.

Second, General Jaruzelski is determined to strengthen the machinery of the state.

Third, the regime hopes to induce Western governments and banks to lift their sanctions and reschedule Poland's prodigious debts.

Finally, by trying to convince Poles that their government has their interests at heart, he seeks to prevent another outbreak of unrest.

He may achieve the first three objectives. In the short run there will be some marginal improvements: Several hundred Solidarity members released from prison, factories no longer to be directed by men in military uniforms, the power of the military courts curbed, passport regulations relaxed. Steps to strengthen private farming may even result in greater supplies of food for all Poles.

But few Poles fail to see that General Jaruzelski is far from remaining as he was in the Gdansk accords — the Gdansk accords between Solidarity and the government guaranteeing the right to strike and form independent unions. He has sought instead to annul those accords and tighten the repressive rules of the government.

Would any stray diplomat, if called to the court, say that there is at this moment a "Polish crisis"? The answer is, very clearly, no. But then why was there ever a Polish crisis?

There was a Polish crisis because a labor movement called Solidarity captured the national imagination and served demands on the communists to acknowledge such basic human freedoms as were enunciated in the Helsinki accords.

But then why is there no longer a Polish crisis, given that the Poles do not enjoy the freedoms they set out after? Because the West has agreed that nothing is going to be done to challenge the hegemony of the Soviet Union over Polish affairs.

Lech Wałęsa pronounced the final judgment on the end of martial law in

Cultural Contrasts of U.S. and Japan Make Educational Borrowings a Problem

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times Service

OSAKA, Japan — Japanese schools are so closely tied to the culture and economy they serve that the question of what American educators might borrow is complex.

"Japanese schools cannot be a model for American schools," observed Lou-Aime Weller, an American who recently spent two years

JAPANESE EDUCATION

Last of four articles.

teaching in Japanese schools. "But both countries certainly can learn from each other."

Certain obvious strengths of Japanese schools clearly could be incorporated into the American system, beginning with the priority that education receives. The Japanese spend more of their national income than Americans do on education, give it a larger share of the national budget and reward their teachers, who work year-round, with higher salaries and more social status. Teachers are seen as performing a valued service to their country.

American schools also move toward Japan's focus on fundamental academic skills, and while Saturday classes might be unacceptable in the United States, where nearly everyone has a five-day work week, the length of the school day and the school year could be extended. Some American teachers believe, for instance, that the Japanese, by not having a three-month summer vacation, avoid the problem of students' reviewing every fall material they might have forgotten over the summer.

There are also some subjective aspects of Japanese schools that might be appropriated by American educators. Mrs. Weller, for example, noted the sense of belonging that Japanese schools impart to their students. "We can do a lot more to foster group identity and to make students feel part of their schools," she commented. "We sometimes get carried away with our individualism."

On the other hand, much of the success of Japanese schools can be ascribed to a sense of discipline, the willingness of students to accept the authority of teachers without dispute and the capacity of even the youngest students to concentrate on detailed tasks for long periods of time. Such qualities are deeply rooted in aspects of Japanese culture and social values, from work habits to family structures and possibly even diet, that do not lend themselves easily to being exported.

Americans, for example, tend to think of the "sensitive" teacher as the one who is alert to the individual needs of each student and can find ways of developing them. In Japan, however, the "sensitive" teacher is the one who can find ways of moving the class forward as a group.

Jackson Bailey, a historian at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, who has spent many years studying Japanese education, believes the contrasting views of the relationship between individuals and groups is basic to any effort to learn from the Japanese experience.

"Dependence and independence are both essential to human life," he said. "The Japanese lean toward one; we lean toward the other. In Japan, psychological satisfaction comes from the fact that a group depends on you, and you on the group. They see dependence as a positive value. We think of it as a negative."

There are certain paradoxes in the current American interest in Japanese schools. For one thing, many of the ingredients that American reformers are proposing to improve their education system

cannot be found in Japan. Japanese classes are large. Superior teachers are not rewarded with merit pay. Automatic promotion of pupils from one grade to the next is the norm. And teachers cannot just concentrate on teaching but are expected to become involved in their pupils' social problems.

In addition, the United States has a large, heterogeneous population with diverse educational needs, from bilingual programs to the inner city to college-level instruction in elite suburban high schools. The best American high schools are undoubtedly superior to anything that Japan has to offer, but maintaining a basic threshold of competence for such a diverse population is an enormous and expensive task.

Furthermore, education in the United States is complicated by poverty and changes in family structures. The divorce rate in the United States is 90 a year for every 1,000 marriages, and nearly one in five American children is being raised by a single parent.

Japan, by contrast, has an unusually homogeneous population and relatively few of these social problems. The poorest 20 percent of Japanese have a greater share of the national wealth than that of any other nation.

Illegitimate births are rare, and with a divorce rate of less than 3 a year per 1,000 marriages, only 5 percent of children live in single-parent homes.

Such homogeneity makes possible what would be out of the question in the United States: an efficient, centralized school system with clear-cut goals accepted by virtually everyone and a remarkable consistency in the quality of teaching in schools, both urban and rural, throughout the country.

Moreover, the Japanese are convinced that their system has serious problems of its own, many of them flowing from the very means used to achieve academic successes, and most of which are diametrically opposite to the difficulties confronting American schools. Many Japanese agree with Jiro Haga, a professor of education at Hiroshima University, that "our education is geared to mediocrity, not to excellence."

Last month, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone appointed an advisory panel headed by Masaru Iwaki, the founder and honorary chairman of the Sony Corp. to study the country's education system and recommend reforms.

Mr. Nakasone was prompted by the most visible issue facing Japanese education, violence in the schools. Last month the Education Ministry issued a study that found that incidents of violence, ranging from the breaking of windows and fistfights among students to assaults on teachers, occurred last year in 14 percent of all public junior high schools and 11 percent of high schools.

The study, which was prompted by a stabbing incident in a junior high school, found that the level of violence was highest here in Osaka, where half of the junior high schools and two-thirds of the high schools experienced violence. Property damage was estimated at more than \$250,000.

This level of violence in schools may sound modest to Americans accustomed to hearing about rough and tumble urban high schools. But in a country where the rate of all crimes is low and where even joggers heed red lights whether there is any traffic or not, it has become the most widely discussed domestic problem and was an issue in the recent national elections.

Motofumi Makieda, the president of the Japan Teachers Union, called school violence a "disease of all highly industrialized countries" and said that it reflected Japan's emphasis on economic development at the expense of "human" values.

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Yukie Konno conducting a second-grade class in Tanohata, Japan. Below, students and teacher exchanging bows after a math class in Hiroshima.

way into a progressive school run by a man with an instinctive understanding of how children and their curiosities can grow.

"Toto-Chan" became a record best-seller, with sales now above six million, and Miss Kuroyanagi attributes its remarkable success not only to her celebrity status but to a widespread feeling that "there is something terribly wrong with education in Japan today."

Japanese education produces a high level of academic achievement, she commented. "But it does not nurture individuals, people who do original work," she continued, "and because teachers cannot afford to take time to help the many children who are unable to keep up, they fall further and further behind. In the process, they're scarred for life."

Much of the creativity problem is rooted in the examination system, which to a large extent is a measure not so much of a student's intrinsic ability as it is a test of his willingness to conform and memorize.

When a company hires someone who has made it into a top university, it can be assured he will be willing to work long hours, remember large amounts of information and, above all, accept the goals of the organization. "Qualities valued by industry such as hard work, consistency, durability and loyalty are fostered in the schools," observed Naho Shimamura, a Japanese woman at Rutgers University in New Jersey.

This system served Japan well during a period when its economic growth was achieved primarily by taking ideas generated in the United States and elsewhere and doing a better job of turning them into practical products.

A growing number of corporate leaders, educators and others, however, are worrying about whether their educational system is producing students with the imagination and critical thinking skills necessary for leadership in a sophisticated technological society.

Two years ago, Tetsuko Kurayoshi, a Japanese television personality, had a book of reminiscences of her childhood published, entitled "Toto-Chan: The Little Girl at the Window."

The book recalls how, shortly before World War II, she was suspended from the first grade in her local public school for being too much of a dreamer. She found her

values. Like almost everyone else interviewed on the topic, he also cited the problem of *ochikobore*, or "dropping out."

In Japan, the term dropout does not refer to students who leave school before the age of 18, something that hardly anyone does, but to students who, while remaining in the classroom, cannot keep up with the rapid pace of instruction mandated by the examination system.

Statistics on the number of dropouts are imprecise, but a decade ago Japan's National Association of Educational Research Institutes asked a sample of elementary and junior high school teachers for their impressions of how many of their students were not keeping up with the curriculum.

Schools have made use of the added free time in ways familiar to Americans. Many have encouraged sports and other extracurricular activities, and Sasuke Kabe, principal

of the Kanda Elementary School in Tokyo, said that he had used it to promote student council activities, such as student-ruled festivals.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Historical Appeal Inflates Bids

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The market recover reflected in the rising turnover of the world's two leading auction houses has been widely publicized. Each firm has given itself a big pat on the shoulder stressing its improved performance and the public's "renewed confidence." The impression subtly suggested is that the clock has turned back to the rosy days of 1980-81. There is no such return.

A glance at the celebrated successes of the year shows that the market has undergone sweeping changes, and the causes of these changes indicate that things will be vastly different in the next couple of years from what they were before the 1981-82 slump — other things being equal; that is, barring a major upheaval of the economy at large.

The first striking modification affects buying patterns, no matter what category of art is considered. Extraordinary attention is now being paid to historical significance, to the point where prices will multiply the most optimistic forecasts three- to fourfold.

All the great surprises of the past season were caused by works of art surrounded by an aura of history. The most spectacular was the Hever Castle suit of armor made for Henry II of France, possibly by Giovanni Paolo Negri, which was sold in May at Sotheby's for £1,925 million.

Two considerations make this price unprecedented. First, arms and armor is a highly varified category in which there is probably one potential buyer to every 20 or more for Impressionist Masters of comparable calibre. Yet, the price quadrupled the record established in November 1981 when Ronald Lauder of New York, the leading collector in the world, had paid £418,000 at Christie's for an English suit of armor made for the Prince of Wales between 1610 and 1613. Secondly, the buyer of the Negri suit was not a specialist. It went to Barry H. Trupin, a hussocess who has been buying various important works of art.

Ronald Lauder was the under-bidder — understandably so; the armor he had bought 18 months earlier at a quarter of the price is, if anything, more important. It is the only documented piece from the Greenwich school. Uncommonly well preserved, it is more spectacular — the blued steel miraculously retains its lustrous peacock hue, which sets off the gilding of the chased arabesque design. If the two suits were to be designed financially against each other, my guess is that the English piece would rate at 50 percent over the Henry II suit. The fact that they came up on the market in such a short interval provides a unique opportunity of measuring the appreciation of historical pieces.

There have been several other cases. In July, Sotheby's auctioned a *secretaire à abatou* attributed to the cabinetmaker Adam Weisweiler for £90,000. The piece, built like a writing desk topped by a cabinet, is a bit on the heavy side and is somewhat over-ornate, with its Japanese lacquer panels and its lavish ornate mounts. But it enjoys an outstanding virtue in the mar-

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ket as it stands today. Thanks to a piece of historical sleuthing done by the Sotheby's expert Jonathan Bourne, it has been proved to be the cabinet delivered by the dealer Dominique Daguerre to the Cabinet du Roi — the private office of King Louis XVI — at Versailles in 1784. The king had it with him in the Palais des Tuilleries in 1790. And that did the trick: The cabinet, bought by the most active buyer of French 18th-century furniture, Elizabeth Johnson, holds the world record for any piece of furniture.

The sense of history now extends out only to the great men who commissioned art but to figures who played a role in the history of art. Sotheby's phenomenal sale of the Havemeyer collection of Impressionist work in New York for a total of \$15.8 million owes half its success to the name of the Havemeyers. Louise Havemeyer, née Elder, who started building up the collection, was a friend of Mary Cassatt. The American Impressionist initiated Louise Elder to painting as they traveled together in Europe, and took her to see her friends, the Impressionist artists. When Louise married, she met her husband, Horace Havemeyer, with the collecting disease. Their donation of more than 1,000 works of art to the Metropolitan Museum after her death in 1929 remains a landmark in American artistic life. And while there is little doubt to me that "L'atente," sold for \$3.74 million, is one of Degas' most moving pastels, no professional thought that a pastel, however beautiful, could fetch even half that price.

Several reasons account for the new role of history as a major factor in determining the value of art. One is the development of art history itself, a relatively new field. Detailed monographs dealing with given categories of objets d'art have blossomed in the last two decades, and there has been a marked slant toward a scholarly approach. Auction rooms have taken to hiring former members of museum curatorial staffs, another new occurrence; the late John Hayward, for instance, whose brilliant cataloguing did a lot to boost the Hever Castle armor, was a former associate keeper at the Victoria & Albert Museum.

Awareness of art history has become such that the publishing division Sotheby's set up a few years

ago flourished and developed into an independent company, Philip Wilson Publishers now go in for such rarified publications as Mark Zebrowsky's "Deccan Painting," a superbly illustrated book that attempts to define the style and evolution of miniature painting in the heavily Persianized Islamic sultans of central India. In auction catalogs, references to art-historical studies have become overabundant — there were hardly any 20 years ago — and carefully researched entries read more and more like excerpts from scholarly journals.

A second factor that has given historical considerations a growing role is the coming into the market of a new category of buyers. In the 1950s and '60s, it was unusual for newcomers barely familiar with the subject to risk large sums of money on art; or, if they did, they would use expert advice. This is no longer the case, and an object loaded with history reduces the risk of one's making a mistake, at least concerning authenticity.

A third thing that has boosted artworks of historical significance is a more abstract turn of mind of the new generation worldwide.

In the '50s and early '60s, buyers acquired works of art strictly for their visual appeal. As a teen-ager, I knew collectors and dealers who barely ever opened a book but had an extraordinary eye, acquired through a lifetime of acquaintance with the objects themselves — in museums, at auction, everywhere.

Now the tendency is to read first and look later. Characteristically, works of strictly documentary interest have risen enormously — for example, autograph manuscripts.

Last but not least, art has become a status symbol to many new buyers, and history-loaded works of art are just the right thing from that angle.

None of these factors is likely to weaken in influence in the near future. There are more and more newcomers unfamiliar with art but willing to stake high sums, more and more stamp-seekers. The trend that favors abstract knowledge versus visual training is increasing — the latter takes time, a lot of time. And historical research in every field of art is stepping up.

Historical significance is therefore bound to loom larger and larger as a factor in the market. There are areas where it has barely begun to make itself felt so far. Islamic objects of art is one, but then, no major piece of pottery, metalwork, glass or other object made for an important historical figure such as a sultan from a well-known dynasty has been offered recently on the open market.

As for Western art, the importance ascribed to historical significance has just begun to affect the lower end of the market. In Guy Lourdes sold brilliantly items whose essential merit was to have once graced the liner *France*. Buyers were largely from the French lower middle class, to whom this was history. A few years ago many would not have thought of setting foot in an auction room.



Messel's "Head of a Faun" mask in papier-mâché, c. 1924

Oliver Messel's Designs Unmasked at the V&A

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Dame Ninette de Valois, former director of the Royal Ballet, used to tell of being a humble member of the corps de ballet with Diaghilev's Ballets Russes in 1923 and, in a new production of "Saphire et Flore," having to dance forward and scoop up a mask from the floor. So struck was she by the beauty of this prop that, moving into the wings, she acquired the name of the maker. She was told: "A young Englishman named Oliver Messel."

Masks, his earliest extant work and family portraits drawn and painted by Messel (1904-1978) while he was at Eton and an art student at the Slade School lead into a large retrospective in the Theater Museum Galleries of the Victoria & Albert Museum. Most of the exhibits are drawn from the Messel archive that he bequeathed to his nephew, the photographer Lord Snowdon, who has loaned the entire bequest indefinitely to the Theatre Museum.

After Eton, instead of going to university, Messel took the advice of a family friend, W.A. Pritchett, ballet historian and owner of the Claridge Gallery, and studied drawing and painting. When he left the Slade, he apprenticed himself to the portraitist John Wells, but continued to make splendid "character masks" as which he held a show at the Claridge Gallery in 1925. This caught the eye of Diaghilev, whose company was dancing in London.

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tion are costumes and sets for Thorold Dickinson's film "The Queen of Spades" (1949) and Joe seph Manckiewicz's "Suddenly Last Summer" (1960); silk brocade patterns for Saks, the British textile firm (1953); and interior decorations for the Dorchester Hotel (1953 and 1956), the Reader's Digest Building in Paris (1957), the Rose Room in New York (1959), the English country house Flaxley Abbey (1960-63), some assembly rooms in Georgian Bath (1963), and many houses and some public buildings in Barbados where he went to live in 1965.

The one sadness of this exhibition is that it is not taking place in Messel's lifetime. It was to have been the 1975 opening show of the theater museum in its own premises in Covent Garden, but the government has repeatedly reneged on its promise to finance the new museum. Meanwhile, the Victoria & Albert gives shelter to the theater museum's vast collections, but three exhibition rooms and a suite of offices is patently inadequate.

Few architectural monuments are as human and uplifting as the Palazzo Ducale. The late Kenneth Clark in his "Civilization" series said: "It's the only palace in the world that I can go around without feeling oppressed and exhausted."

Here is where the young Raphael first sensed life and art while accompanying his father, the court painter Giovanni Santi, on his tours around these white rooms, vaulted like waves from a gentle sea. There is an uncloying intimacy as they unfold into one another, often through unexpected antechambers such as the small study of Federigo, inlaid in a wood design that was probably done by Botticelli.

The "studios" lead into a room featuring three works by Piero della Francesca, who was born in nearby San Sepolcro. Piero's formative years, too, were spent in Urbino. Appropriately, his painting of the

Urbino: The Roots of Raphael

By Susan Lumsden
International Herald Tribune

URBINO, Italy — There are two exhibitions in Italy commemorating the 500th anniversary of the birth of Raphael, but neither is perhaps as convincing an explanation of the genius of the Renaissance painter as a visit to his birthplace in the hilly green and yellow patchwork province called the Marches.

Urbino, a small jewel of the Renaissance frequently dangled beside the bigger one of Florence, is as smooth and peaceful as Florence is craggy and intimidating. The massive grey stones, the basic architectural unit of Florence, are replaced here by small, pinkish blocks. They flow into an endless shell of serenity, relatively undisturbed by the outside world and unseen by most of its travelers.

Yet Urbino is only four hours by car from Rome, three hours from Venice and one and a half hours from Bologna. The most beautiful — and difficult — approach is through the Apennines from Florence in three hours of breathtaking hairpin turns. The connecting train station closest to Urbino is Pesaro an hour away on the Adriatic coast.

This is all by way of saying that a visit to the exhibition "Urbino and the Marches Before and After Raphael," which opened last weekend in the Palazzo Ducale should be prefaced by a tour around the town. Urbino still has its ramparts, fortified by Federigo, Duke of Montefeltro, in the early 15th century. Having secured the town's defense, he went on to build the palace, an art collection and the finest library of the early Renaissance. A missing eye and a broken nose were testimony to his skills as a warrior. When asked the secret of his exemplary rule, Federigo replied: "Exere utrum" — to be human.

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The "studios" lead into a room featuring three works by Piero della Francesca, who was born in nearby San Sepolcro. Piero's formative years, too, were spent in Urbino. Appropriately, his painting of the



Raphael's "La Muta."

"Ideal Town" is shown here, as is his more famous "Flagellation" and the "Madonna of Senigallia." There is also the fragmented but penetrating portrait of "The Savoir," by another Raphael precursor, Melozzo da Forlì, whose blond angel was featured in the recent Vatican exhibition.

The "After Raphael" section of the exhibition offers paintings by his disciples Lorenzo Lotto, Andrea Mantegna and Raffaellino del Colle as well as the Raphaelesque in ceramics and the applied arts. Draping the walls in this section are three series of Flemish tapestries in designs by Raphael.

Any new footnote to the dense scholarship on the Fornarina is of interest. The contribution of this exhibit is the first scientific analysis of the painting by the Florentine laboratory that held Botticelli's "Primavera" up to the light of modern science. Through radiology, the underlying sketch of the Fornarina shows a decorative armchair reading Raphael Urbs, a contraction of the Raphael Urbins seen in the top painting. A mountain and river landscape reminiscent of Leonardo is covered up with thick foliage. Most mysterious are the fingerprints, well pressed in the paint and apparent through radiology on the top part of the canvas. Are they Raphael's? Are they Federigo's? Is he holding a paintbrush? Is he a painter from dried plants, as well as a youthful painter of the delectable Fornarina herself?

Urbino, which has a population of 17,000, is a university town with faculties of arts, science, law, commerce and pharmacy, perched along the steep Via Saffi. As old Urbino was a model of harmony, so is the new, discreetly incorporated into the old. Except for metal window sashes, there is hardly a trace of newness. In tiny piazzette like the Piazzette degli Ubaldini, with its green shutters and Ubaldini family crest, one enters a small stage protected in time.

"Urbino and The Marches Before and After Raphael," 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 3 to 7 P.M. weekdays except Monday, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sunday, through Oct. 30.

"Raphael of Urbino: The Myth of the Fornarina" is the title of the exhibition at the Palazzo Barberini in Rome until December. It concentrates on only one of Raphael's paintings, "The Fornarina" (Barker's Daughter), executed at the height of the artist's career in Rome after he left Florence and the Medici to paint his crowning masterpiece in the papal apartments of the Vatican.

By then a noted portraitist of cardinals and noble matrons, Raphael shocked the public with his

Copycat Mystery Taken Off Sale

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Avon Books is recalling 60,000 copies of a novel published three months ago that its author acknowledged was "modeled" on a 1974 novel by John D. MacDonald, the best-selling mystery writer.

The recalled book is "Newky's Demon" by Dimitri Gatz, the second in a series featuring Yuri Newky, a Russian-American who lives in Pittsburgh. The MacDonald novel, "Young Printmakers Awards," business Art Galleries, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, WI, to the end of August.

Jedi" Passes \$200 Million

The Associated Press

HOLLYWOOD — "Return of the Jedi" has gone past the \$200-million mark in ticket sales. "No other movie has passed the \$200-million mark in such a short time," said Ray Harbin, a celebrated theater designer in his own right.

If 1982-83 may be termed Messel's first theatrical period, 1982-83 saw his flowering as a film and theater designer, though he by no means forsakes the stage, making set designs for Ivor Novello's "The Miraculous" (1932) and the "Head of a Faun" mask in the 1925 exhibition, commissioned costumes, masks and stage sets by Messel for his annual revues from 1926 through 1931. In addition, Messel designed masks for Eugene O'Neill's "The Great God Brown," the costumes for Karl Völlmöller's "The Miraculous" (1932), and in the same year the scenery, costumes and accessories for "Helen," an opera boffo based on Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène". The exhibit includes models, costumes, designs and photographs of all these productions, as well as a reconstruction of Messel's studio by his assistant from 1952 to 1958, Carl Tom, now a celebrated theater designer in his own right.

The major triumphs of these years, however, were the designs for the Korda films "The Private Life of Don Juan" (1934) and "The Scarlet Empress" (1935), George Cukor's 1936 "Romeo and Juliet" and "Glorious Night" in 1935; costumes and sets for the London and New York productions of Wycherley's "The Country Wife" in 1936; and the sets and costumes for Tyrone Guthrie's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in which Vivien Leigh played Titania, in 1937.

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 6-7, 1983

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By HOBART ROWEN

Underlying Strength of Dollar Leaves Little Room for Effective Intervention

WASHINGTON — This week's surprise intervention by the United States and four of its allies in the foreign exchange markets, designed to halt the spectacular rise in the international value of the dollar, revived an old and bitter debate:

Is there really anything that governments can — or should — do to change the fluctuating levels of one currency against another?

From the first day that the Reagan administration took office, it made good on its well-known hands-off ideology: It would no longer follow the Carter administration pattern of being ready to jump into the markets to prop up or hold back the dollar.

West Europeans, who used to argue that the United States was following a policy of "benign neglect" when the dollar plunged in value in 1978 and 1979, felt equally aggrieved when the dollar in 1981 began to soar to new highs, even though their exports to the United States should have been greatly stimulated by cheaper marks, francs, and so on.

U.S. businesses also protest that the dollar is seriously "over-valued," resulting in a widening of the U.S. trade deficit, and negating their efforts — vis-a-vis the Japanese — to produce better quality goods at a competitive price.

There can be little doubt that the extraordinary high level of the dollar is contributing to and fueling a virulent degree of protectionism. Many whose instincts run to the "free trade" side have nevertheless looked for palatable means of reining the dollar in, considering that the lesser of economic evils, when measured against the devastating effects of quotas, high tariffs, and other restrictions on trade.

Yet, there is an unresolved question as to whether the dollar is 20 to 30 percent "over-valued" — as experts such as former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury C. Fred Bergsten insist — or whether (unfortunate as it may be) the high level of the dollar reflects conditions in the world as they really are.

In that case, the only way in which the dollar is going to change is if the basic conditions change.

Strong Dollar Likely to Continue

The further rise of the dollar this year, in the face of record U.S. budget, trade and current account deficits, is really a remarkable story. From January through this week, according to Morgan Guaranty Trust, the dollar has risen another 12.2 percent against the Deutsche mark, 19 percent against the French franc, and 5 percent against the yen.

It is not difficult to see why the dollar has become so strong, and all the reasons for its strength suggest that the pattern will continue, and that intervention can have only a small impact, if any.

Interest rates in the United States are high, and may go higher. Yet, inflation rates have come down dramatically, productivity is increasing, and the service and high-technology industries promise a reasonable economic growth rate and a net increment in jobs for the next few years. By contrast, the recovery in Western Europe will lag behind.

Thus, investments are attracted to the United States from all over the world, especially when the American continent, protected by two large oceans, seems a "safe haven," given increased political and economic tensions elsewhere.

As Rimmer de Vries of Morgan Guaranty Trust says, the markets had better get used to a strong dollar for a long time. So long as the budget deficit continues at or near the \$200-billion level, interest rates will stay high. And so long as interest rates stay high, and the United States is free of the kind of political and strategic worries that plague Western Europe, the dollar is likely to stay high.

Does that mean there is no role for intervention? Mr. Bergsten, who helped manage an active intervention policy in the Carter administration, as well as Fed Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker, believes that speculative fever can be reduced if traders know that governments can come in and temporarily put a damper on things.

In effect, that is what the Reagan administration reluctantly undertook to do this week, responding to the Williamsburg Summit commitment to cooperate more fully in this year.

Small interventions now and then should never have been discarded as an option to smooth out erratic behavior, and one can hope that the Reagan administration will now, from time to time, go back into the markets to do just that.

But a more important priority should be reduction of the huge budget deficits that the Reagan administration has helped create, so that interest rates can come down.

The second priority should be to give some real meaning to that "convergence" pledge at Williamsburg, especially in terms of U.S.-Japanese fiscal policies — ours should tighten up, the Japanese should loosen up. That will help both the United States and Japan to get a more sensible dollar-yen exchange rate. To be sure, it will do little for the malaise in Western Europe, which may be in a hopeless, long-term decline.

Washington Post Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 5, excluding bank service charges									
	\$	DM	£	FF	FRF	DM	£	FF	DM
Amsterdam	4.4520	111.24	37.125	1.0189	—	5.577	—	138.25	31.10
Bremen	5.3225	117.00	37.125	1.0189	—	5.577	—	138.25	31.10
Buenos Aires	2.9755	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brussels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (L)	1.0465	2.9833	11.9972	2.3432	—	4.4618	79.81	32.68	14.37
Madrid	1.0971	2.8589	97.165	19.647	—	5.0000	29.54	70.28	14.44
New York	0.7974	1.0000	—	0.7220	—	0.6330	0.9764	0.6000	1.035
Paris	0.7974	1.0000	—	0.7220	—	0.6330	0.9764	0.6000	1.035
Rome	2.1717	2.8291	—	2.6465	—	2.1344	72.35	4.9243	22.685
1 ESCU	0.8457	0.5714	2.777	6.8491	1.347.27	2.545	45.5924	1.8404	8.184
150R	1.0467	0.7671	2.8128	6.8772	1.4663	3.1472	56.4037	2.2269	10.1999
Dollar Values									
Currency	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per
Australia	1.165	0.61791	Israel shekel	5.225	0.6465	Singapore \$	2.1445	—	—
Austria	1.1249	0.60471	Japan yen	244.325	0.6023	S. African rand	1.168	—	—
Bahrain	0.6279	0.6023	Korean won	244.325	0.6023	S. Korean won	1.168	—	—
Belgium	1.0785	1.0000	Swiss franc	1.0000	1.0000	Sw. krona	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Canada	1.0268	1.0000	Malaysian ringgit	2.2288	0.6023	Thailand baht	2.1445	—	—
Denmark	0.8323	0.61333	Norw. krone	7.504	0.6269	Tunisian dinar	7.58	—	—
Finland	0.7744	0.62653	PHL peso	1.1627	0.6267	Turkish lira	4.025	—	—
Greece	0.8117	0.63008	Portuguese	12.1217	0.6407	Tunisian dinar	2.2288	—	—
Iceland	0.8220	0.62653	Portuguese	12.1217	0.6407	Tunisian dinar	2.2288	—	—
Ireland	0.7744	0.62653	Swiss franc	3.6553	0.6269	U.S. dollars	3.6553	—	—
S. Dollars	1.0467	0.7671	S. Dollars	1.0467	0.7671	S. Dollars	1.0467	0.7671	S. Dollars
100 Commercial franc 100 Units needed to buy one pound 141 Units of 100 (x) Units of 1000									
100 Commercial franc 100 Units needed to buy one pound 141 Units of 100 (x) Units of 1000									
N.O. not quoted; N.A. not available.									

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Aug. 5									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Belgian	French	ECU	SDR	DM
1M	10 - 10%	2W	5%	4%	4%	4%	10%	10%	5%
2M	10 - 10%	2W	5%	4%	4%	4%	10%	10%	5%
3M	10 - 10%	2W	5%	4%	4%	4%	10%	10%	5%
4M	10 - 10%	2W	5%	4%	4%	4%	10%	10%	5%
1Y	11 - 11%	2W	6%	4%	5%	4%	10%	10%	5%

Key Money Rates

United States	Class	Prev.	British	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	5.10	5.05	Bank Rate	5.10	5.05
Federal Funds	5.04	5.04	Call Money	5.04	5.04
Prime Rate	10.12	10.12	91-day Treasury Bill	5.75	5.75
Broker Loan Rate	10.14	10.14	3-month Interbank	9.1	9.1
Commercial Paper, 30-179 days	9.34	9.34	Intervention Rate	12.14	12.14
3-month Treasury Bills	9.40	9.40	Call Money	12.14	12.14
CD's 30-60 days	9.75	9.75	One-month Interbank	12.14	12.14
CD's 6-120 days	10.15	10.15	4-month Interbank	12.14	12.14

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	CHINA
Hong Kong	403.875	403.35	—
Luxembourg	405.58	—	—
Paris	409.13	408.47	—
London	409.08	409.00	—
New York</td			

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/pt.
10 Ind.	1102.59	1112.58	1103.25	+1.25
20 Ind.	848.92	846.47	853.84	+5.25
30 Ind.	121.71	121.50	121.50	+0.10
50 Ind.	402.22	402.15	402.15	+0.04

Standard & Poors Index

Composite	162.96	161.24	161.24	+0.41
Industrial	182.78	180.87	180.87	+0.55
Utilities	100.00	99.80	99.80	+0.00
Finance	120.73	120.50	120.50	+0.20
Trans.	20.61	20.25	20.25	-0.10

** Included in the total figures.*

Market Summary, Aug. 5**Market Dairies**

NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Chg/pt.
Closes	Prev. Closes	Chg/pt.	Chg/pt.	Chg/pt.	Chg/pt.
12/14	21/12	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg/pt.
236.87	236.87	236.87	+0.00

AMEX Most Actives

Sales	Close	Chg/pt.
Wong-Loh's	351,300	+15
TurboTax	205,000	+14
Int'l Chm	224,700	+14
DomePac	166,000	+14
TIB Comms	182,000	+14
Fenway Eng	65,100	+14
MICH Dent	76,000	+14

NASDAQ Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/pt.
104.4	104.67	104.56	104.59	+0.00
104.51	104.63	104.52	104.54	+0.00
104.53	104.62	104.51	104.54	+0.00
104.54	104.62	104.51	104.54	+0.00

** Week to date.*

NYSE Index

High	Low	Close	Chg/pt.
12/14	21/12	+0.00	+0.00

NYSE Most Actives

Sales	Close	Chg/pt.
Amer-TAT	1,200,000	+14
Chrysler	1,098,500	+14
Exxon	1,098,500	+14
Sears GD	744,200	+14
EastGasFuel	704,000	+14
Edu-Kodak	448,000	+14
Merrill Lynch	442,000	+14
ColgatePr	434,000	+14
Eastman	611,000	+14
Tenneco	528,000	+14

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/pt.
104.73	104.73	104.73	104.73	+0.00
104.75	104.75	104.75	104.75	+0.00
104.76	104.76	104.76	104.76	+0.00
104.77	104.77	104.77	104.77	+0.00
104.78	104.78	104.78	104.78	+0.00
104.79	104.79	104.79	104.79	+0.00
104.80	104.80	104.80	104.80	+0.00
104.81	104.81	104.81	104.81	+0.00
104.82	104.82	104.82	104.82	+0.00
104.83	104.83	104.83	104.83	+0.00
104.84	104.84	104.84	104.84	+0.00
104.85	104.85	104.85	104.85	+0.00
104.86	104.86	104.86	104.86	+0.00
104.87	104.87	104.87	104.87	+0.00
104.88	104.88	104.88	104.88	+0.00
104.89	104.89	104.89	104.89	+0.00
104.90	104.90	104.90	104.90	+0.00
104.91	104.91	104.91	104.91	+0.00
104.92	104.92	104.92	104.92	+0.00
104.93	104.93	104.93	104.93	+0.00
104.94	104.94	104.94	104.94	+0.00
104.95	104.95	104.95	104.95	+0.00
104.96	104.96	104.96	104.96	+0.00
104.97	104.97	104.97	104.97	+0.00
104.98	104.98	104.98	104.98	+0.00
104.99	104.99	104.99	104.99	+0.00
105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.00
105.01	105.01	105.01	105.01	+0.00
105.02	105.02	105.02	105.02	+0.00
105.03	105.03	105.03	105.03	+0.00
105.04	105.04	105.04	105.04	+0.00
105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	+0.00
105.06	105.06	105.06	105.06	+0.00
105.07	105.07	105.07	105.07	+0.00
105.08	105.08	105.08	105.08	+0.00
105.09	105.09	105.09	105.09	+0.00
105.10	105.10	105.10	105.10	+0.00
105.11	105.11	105.11	105.11	+0.00
105.12	105.12	105.12	105.12	+0.00
105.13	105.13	105.13	105.13	+0.00
105.14	105.14	105.14	105.14	+0.00
105.15	105.15	105.15	105.15	+0.00
105.16	105.16	105.16	105.16	+0.00
105.17	105.17	105.17	105.17	+0.00
105.18	105.18	105.18	105.18	+0.00
105.19	105.19	105.19	105.19	+0.00
105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	+0.00
105.21	105.21	105.21	105.21	+0.00
105.22	105.22	105.22	105.22	+0.00
105.23	105.23	105.23	105.23	+0.00
105.24	105.24	105.24	105.24	+0.00
105.25	105.25	105.25	105.25	+0.00
105.26	105.26	105.26	105.26	+0.00
105.27	105.27	105.27	105.27	+0.00
105.28	105.28	105.28	105.28	+0.00
105.29	105.29	105.29	105.29	+0.00
105.30	105.30	105.30	105.30	+0.00
105.31	105.31	105.31	105.31	+0.00
105.32	105.32	105.32	105.32	+0.00
105.33	105.33	105.33	105.33	+0.00
105.34	105.34	105.34	105.34	+0.00
105.35	105.35	105.35	105.35	+0.00
105.36	105.36	105.36	105.36	+0.00
105.37	105.37	105.37	105.37	+0.00
105.38	105.38	105.38	105.38	+0.00
105.39	105.39	105.39	105.39	+0.00
105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40	+0.00
105.41	105.41	105.41	105.41	+0.00
105.42	105.42	105.42	105.42	+0.00
105.43	105.43	105.43	105.43	+0.00
105.44	105.44	105.44	105.44	+0.00
105.45	105.45	105.45	105.45	+0.00
105.46	105.46	105.46	105.46	+0.00
105.47	105.47	105.47	105.47	+0.00
105.48	105.48	105.48	105.48	+0.00
105.49	105.49	105.49	105.49	+0.00
105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	+0.00
105.51	105.51	105.51	105.51	+0.00
105.52	105.52	105.52	105.52	+0.00
105.53	105.53	105.53	105.53	+0.00
105.54	105.54	105.54	105.54	+0.00
105.55	105.55	105.55	105.55	+0.00
105.56	105.56	105.56	105.56	+0.00
105.57	105.57	105.57	105.57	+0.00
105.58	105.58	105.58	105.58	+0.00
105.59	105.59	105.59	105.59	+0.00
105.60	105.60	105.60	105.60	+0.00
105.61	105.61	105.61	105.61	+0.00
105.62	105.62	105.62	105.62	+0.00
105.63	105.63	105.63	105.63	+0.00
105.64	105.64	105.64	105.64	+0.00
105.65</				

ACROSS

1 Fabricated report
7 Spike punch
11 Calif. county
15 Navy rank equal to Col.
19 Thoroughfare
20 "The — of Greece";
Byron
22 Elusive courses
24 To shelter
25 Barrie's "Little Minister"
27 Bolt's "Man for Seasons"
29 Top of a gamut
30 Colored
31 — as a beet
33 Jonathan's cousin
34 Capital of Calvados
35 Cross: Comb. form
36 Precreator
37 Gold tennis term
40 Felix Krull's creator
41 Calorie
42 Marine shipping cost
44 Walking
48 Hale's "Man Without a Country"
50 Nut, for Nero
51 Treat
52 Listless
53 Drunk
54 Quick cut
55 Kind of act

DOWN

1 Bingo device
2 Of grand-pure
3 Reservoir river
4 Black bird
5 Midget
6 Devotee
7 Lend an ear
8 White with
fright
9 Not nude
10 Suffix with
australia or
profits
11 Bridge bid
12 Jacob's eighth son
13 Job
14 Purpose
15 Room on
16 Unbalanced

ACROSS

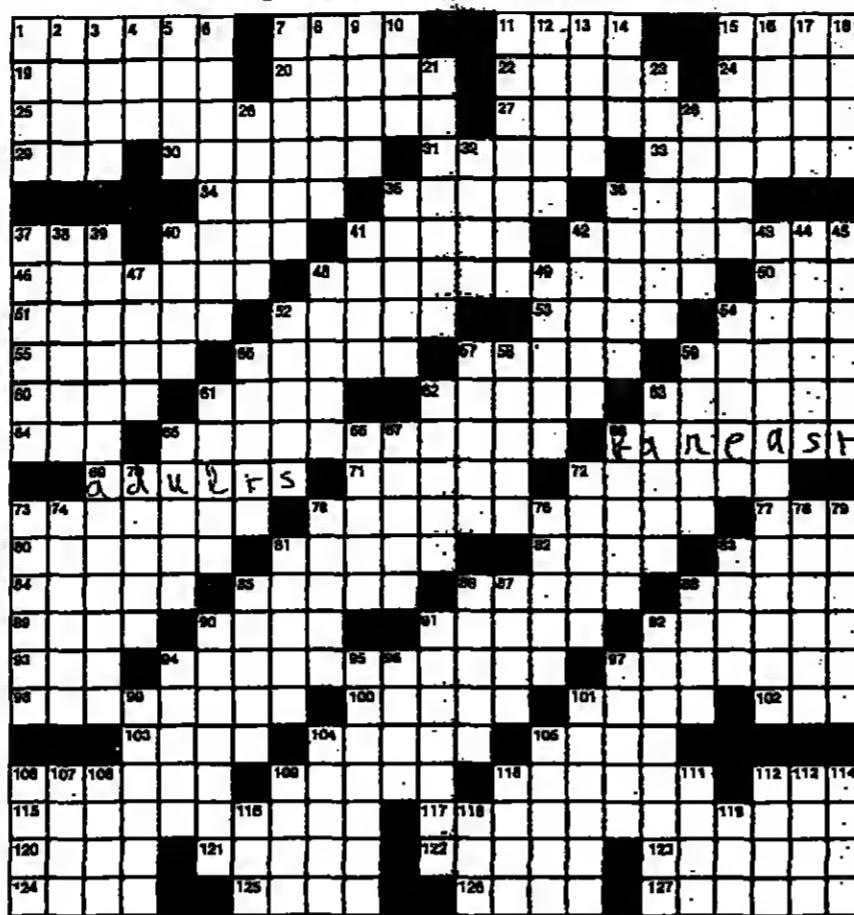
56 Natural talent
57 Small amount
58 Luigi's foot
60 Tear
61 Goode Peeters
62 Mark of literature
63 "Laura" lyricist
64 Stein's "Man Who Saw Through Heaven"
65 China, Japan, etc.
66 Boxers' stats.
67 "Battle Hymn" composer
68 Study of humanity
69 Metheusso
70 Kin in Barcelona
71 "Man Who Was Thursday"
72 D.C. monogram
73 Washed away
74 Puccini's bride
75 Chesterton's "Man Who Was Thursday"
76 Most delicate
77 Layer or thickness
78 Key letter
79 Scott's "Lady of the Lake"
80 Bombs
81 Bonobec
82 Permitted
83 Rhone tributary
84 Brought to nought
85 Decree in Canada
86 Bombs that blow
87 Middle East resident
88 Bed's canopy

DOWN

17 Icing
18 Youngster
21 Impressive
23 Jolly good
26 Famous
28 Seductive one
32 Hindustani
35 Lustrous
36 Chef's creation
37 Dawn
38 Rewarding
39 C. Doyle's "Velled Lodger"
40 Beer
41 Son of Odin
42 Produced on a
43 Wilkie Collins' "Woman in White"
44 Cicero's Skifflin
45 Cooking staple
47 Professional computer
49 Water wheel
52 Cornea irritants
54 "Yes—!"
56 Word on a dollar bill
58 Groves
59 Fall flower
61 Whined
62 Papal headress
73 Avant-
76 Some sunken goods
78 Music buff's purchase
79 Spuds

ACROSS

81 Interdict
82 Ins of stage and screen
83 Vane dir.
84 Hubbard's brewer of "A Man's Way to Garcia"
87 "Now — and Vixen!"
88 Study of humanity
89 Metheusso
90 Kin in Barcelona
91 "Man Who Was Thursday"
92 Boxers' stats.
93 "Battle Hymn" composer
94 Creator of Alice the Goat
95 Stirs to activity
96 Potassium source
97 "Whither thou —"
98 Most delicate
99 Layer or thickness
100 Key letter
101 Scott's "Lady of the Lake"
102 Bombe
103 Permitted
104 Rhone tributary
105 Brought to nought
106 Decree in Canada
107 Bombs that blow
108 From St. Louis
109 Middle East resident
110 Bed's canopy

CROSSWORD PUZZLE**Literary Sobriquets** By George Rose Smith

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INVENTING MOTHERHOOD: The Consequences of an Ideal.

By Ann Dally. 360 pp. \$19.95. Schocken, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Alice Digilio

JUST as the United States' first female astronaut was prepared to blast off on the space shuttle, a very perceptive cartoon drawn by Mike Peters appeared: says space-suited woman to male cockpit companion, "Before we start the mission . . . I've got to drop Bobby off at Little League, Molly at her violin lesson and . . ."

Although professional women may avoid mentioning domestic duties in their particular cockpit, the overwhelming majority still carry the primary responsibilities of enriching and organizing their children's lives. And if they are unable to enrich or organize up to the standards of, say, their own mothers, or the full-time mothers they see around them, they feel guilty, inadequate, fragmented or just plain angry.

Ann Dally, a British psychoanalyst, offers some comfort to those of us who feel anxious that we're

BOOKS

not living up to the highest standards of mothering. Although mothering is important, particularly during the child's early years, Dally argues that it does not have to be provided solely by mothers. Instead she presents a convincing case for the importance of exposing young children regularly to a variety of care-givers — fathers, babysitters, daycare teachers — any of whom may be motherly.

Yet we persist in our notions that, first, motherhood is a special and exclusive relationship which can exist only between a woman and her young; and, second, that any job or condition, however necessary, which interrupts that relationship is artificial and harmful. Drawing on the work of social historians such as Lawrence Stone and Philippe Ariès, Dally demonstrates that these notions of motherhood are not only irrelevant, but outdated — products largely of notions which appeared in the West about 200 years ago but are, historically speaking, recent.

Today's ideals of motherhood and childhood, those promoted by conservative politicians, women's magazines and books on child care, developed alongside European romanticism. In the late 18th

and early 19th century, as romanticism blossomed, so did the idea of childhood as a special time, a circumscribed idyll. Naturally, the role of the mother as principal moral influence and architect of the child's character and well-being achieved new prominence. All of which made motherhood ripe for the interpretations of Freudian psychology so fashionable in this century.

Having more than one "mother" figure early in life is actually beneficial to the child, says Dally, and learning to cope with a mother's absence can build a young person's confidence. She points out that in England before World War II, it was difficult to find a middle- or upper-class adult who had been reared exclusively by his mother, so common were servants, particularly the ubiquitous British nanny, and the custom of sending boys off to boarding school at the tender age of 8. Even though that system, as Dally points out, "produces its own problems and neuroses . . . it is probably one of the best training grounds not only for leadership but also for learning to cope with extreme situations."

Dally argues persuasively for changes in our attitudes toward children and mothers that would endow them with more real status than they now enjoy. She would have both released from the confines of the nursery. Mothers should be encouraged to regain the productive roles they once held, although those roles have changed radically now that spinning wheels and cheese presses are gone and the home is no longer a center for productivity. And although Dally never argues for returning children to the productive roles they played before the advent of child labor laws, she does maintain that children should be recognized as individuals capable of independence and responsibility.

Change never comes easily, especially where families are concerned. But women are changing, and today's young women who do not yet have children seem much less likely to let themselves be trapped in the myth of ideal motherhood. In "Inventing Motherhood" Ann Dally provides some signposts which should help them on their way, and she offers much that is provocative and worthy of consideration for all parents, present and future.

DENNIS THE MENACE

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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Purchase of Texas Gas By CSX Is Approved

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A U.S. appeals court Thursday cleared the way for a \$1.07 billion takeover by the CSX Corp. of Texas Gas Resources Corp., the official newspaper of the ruling party, Uhuru, said Friday.

Agreement was reached in talks between the Tanzanian minister for water and energy, Al-Noor Kassim, and the French government in Paris, it said.

The court rejected arguments by the gas company, which had claimed the takeover had antitrust implications because Texas Gas owns a barge company. Stock in the barge line will temporarily be put in a trust.

France Agrees to Test For Oil Off Tanzania

Reuters

DAKAR, Senegal — France has agreed to make test drilling for oil south of Mafia Island off the Tanzanian coast, the official newspaper of the ruling party, Uhuru, said Friday.

Agreement was reached in talks between the Tanzanian minister for water and energy, Al-Noor Kassim, and the French government in Paris, it said.

The court rejected arguments by the gas company, which had claimed the takeover had antitrust implications because Texas Gas owns a barge company. Stock in the barge line will temporarily be put in a trust.

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PEANUTS*I NEVER SEEM TO KNOW WHAT'S GOING ON...**RIGHT FROM THE VERY START MY LIFE HAS BEEN STRANGE**I THINK I KNOW WHAT HAPPENED.**I MUST HAVE MISSED ALL THE REHEARSALS**I**MUST HAVE MISSED ALL THE REHEARSALS**I**MUST HAVE MISSED ALL THE REHEARSALS*

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SPORTS

Sutton Shoots 65 To Take PGA Lead; Watson Cards a 75

By John Radosta

New York Times Service

PACIFIC PALISADES, California — The 65th championship of the Professional Golfers Association got off to a bumpy start Thursday with the usual uneven developments of an opening round.

One was that a club professional held the lead briefly. Another was that Tom Watson practically blew his chance to win with a 7 on the second hole and another 7 on the 11th hole of a 72-hole tournament.

Watson, one of the heavy favorites, shot 75 and may be pressed to make the 36-hole cut.

Hal Sutton, one of the young lions of the PGA Tour and the current money leader at \$297,684, had the best round with 65, six under par for the impeccably prepared Riviera Country Club in the canyons west of Los Angeles.

The club pro, William Eugene Whitten of Grand Rapids, Michigan, posted 66 in what he considered his best competitive round ever. Scott Simpson, who is in his fifth year on the PGA Tour, also shot 66.

It's not often that Tom Watson remembers the last time he had two 7s in one round. As Watson saw it, he was not playing that badly; he just had a couple of bad breaks. He also had two birdies.

The second hole, at 460 yards the longest par 4 on the course, was where Watson hit his approach far right to the hillside, against the base of a small tree. The only shot he had was left-handed, with a sand wedge turned around.

"I practice left-handed shots a lot," Watson said, "but really I'm a busy left-hander."

Indeed he was this time. The ball moved no more than six inches, then rattled around in the rough because Watson inadvertently

struck it a second time. So he assessed himself that additional stroke.

Now he was lying four, but this time he could hit the ball right-handed on his fifth stroke. With the sand wedge again he pitched to the edge of the green in five, chipped with a 9-iron to three feet, and one-putted for 7.

His other 7 came on the par-5 11th. He hooked his drive into the trees. As he swung on the second shot, the shaft of his club struck a tree trunk and somehow the ball bounced backward. Next, he got caught in the wiry Kikuyu rough, and he was lying six by the time he reached the green, three feet from the hole. He sank the putt for 7.

"It's been a disappointing day," Watson said. "Ten heck is not where you want to be. My first priority will be to make the cut tomorrow." As he spoke, Watson was struggling with a soft-drink can, with the pull-tab refusing to break. "That's the kind of day it's been," he commented.

Sutton, a second-year pro, won the Tournament Players Championship in March. Last week, he entered the final round of the Anheuser-Busch Classic with a six-stroke lead, only to blow up with a 76.

"I'm trying to chalk that up to experience," Sutton said Thursday.

Sutton said Riviera "may be the best driving course I've seen. You've got to fade some, draw some and hit some straight, but you've got to hit all of them long."

Sutton's round was mechanically skillful, with only one bogey to nine seven birdies. He got the psychological advantage of a birdie 4 on the opening hole, which starts from a tee 60 feet above the fairway. He birdied the third on a 12-foot putt and then was nicked for his only bogey at the fifth, where he drove into the rough and came out short.



MEET THE PRESS — Carl Lewis, champion 100-meter runner and long jumper at sea level, predicted Friday that the world records in both events would be considerably improved. But he avoided saying that he would be the one to smash them. Lewis was speaking to newsmen in Helsinki, where the inaugural World Track and Field Championships begin Sunday. Lewis, who will also compete in the 400-meter relay, said he expected the championships to produce the "greatest track meet ever."

Rangers Snap 8-Game Losing Streak With 6-1 Triumph Over the Red Sox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ARLINGTON, Texas — Jim Sundberg drove in three runs, and George Wright hit his 12th homer to help the Texas Rangers break an eight-game losing streak with a 6-1 victory Thursday over the Boston Red Sox.

Rick Honeycutt (14-6) survived a shaky start and scattered 11 hits

and scored on a two-out double by Jim Rice.

Yankees 3, Blue Jays 1

In Toronto, Tony Bernazard hit a single and double for two runs and Shane Warsham hurled a seven-hitter to help New York snap a four-game losing streak and break a 6-1 victory Thursday over the Boston Red Sox.

Rick Honeycutt (14-6) survived a shaky start and scattered 11 hits

and scored on a two-out double by Jim Rice.

Mariners 11, Angels 5

In Seattle, Tony Bernazard hit a two-run homer and the Mariners took advantage of three errors to score seven runs in the sixth inning and crush California, 11-3.

Cubs 9, Cardinals 6

In the National League, in St. Louis, Ron Cey drove in three runs with a triple and his 17th homer to help Chicago complete a three-game sweep of the Cardinals with a 9-6 triumph.

Royals 6, Brewers 2

In Milwaukee, Willie Aikens' RBI double keyed a four-run first inning, and Bud Black pitched a five-hitter to lead Kansas City to a 6-2 triumph over the Brewers.

Padres 4, Astros 2

In San Diego, Luis Salazar hit a three-run homer in the sixth inning, and Dave Dravecky picked up his first victory in more than five weeks to lead the Padres to a 4-2 victory over Houston.

Phillies 5, Pirates 1

In Pittsburgh, Joe Morgan hit a three-run homer and Joe Lefebvre, who went 3-for-4, and Ozzie Virgil each hit bases-empty shots to lead Philadelphia to a 5-1 victory over the Pirates.

Brewers 8, Giants 1

In San Francisco, Phil Niekro scattered eight hits over seven innings, and Dale Murphy clubbed his 23rd homer of the season to lead Atlanta to an 8-1 victory over the Giants.

Reds 4, Dodgers 3

In Los Angeles, Ron Oester led the 11th inning with a home run to give Cincinnati a 4-3 victory over the Dodgers.

Twins 4, A's 3

In Minneapolis, Ron Washington delivered a pinch sing with two outs in the eighth inning to

over eight innings to get the triumph and the Scott McGregor of Baltimore for the most victories in the major leagues. Oddell Jones pitched the ninth.

The Rangers, who won for only the second time in 12 games, took a 1-0 lead against John Tudor (9-7) in the first when Billy Sample led off with a single, advanced to third on Buddy Bell's single and scored on a double-play grounder by Wright.

Wright gave Texas a 3-0 lead in the third with a two-run homer after Bell had singled with two out.

Sundberg made it 4-0 in the fourth with a run-scoring grounder and added a two-run single with the bases loaded in the fifth to make it 6-0.

Boston ended Honeycutt's bid for a shutout when Jerry Kenney singled with one out in the eighth

and scored Gary Gaetti and lift the Twins to a 4-3 triumph over Oakland.

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MEXICO POSTCARD

Classing-Up Cactus Juice

By Soll Sussman
The Associated Press

TEQUILA, Mexico — The folks who produce a potent drink from cactus juice are trying to do something about their image. Tequila is having an identity crisis.

"We have only ourselves to blame," said J. Ramon Yanez Muñoz, director of the Tequila Industry Regional Chamber of Commerce. "We're almost ready to start an institutional campaign to dignify tequila."

Tequila-makers say their product has suffered from tales of lost souls who quaff the stuff straight with lemon and salt — and wake up the next morning wishing they hadn't.

That image is too tough, the producers say, maintaining that tequila is a sophisticated beverage.

"We're not in that era of the macho Mexican anymore," said Roberto Rosales, production chief at the José Cuervo distillery in Tequila, a town of 25,000 in central Mexico. "We're almost on a level with a brandy."

Mexico consumes 6.3 million gallons annually, the United States 5 million gallons and the rest of the world 1.3 million gallons, Yanez Muñoz said. He said sales growth that took off in the 1960s with the expansion of the U.S. export market was continuing, "but only a little."

Tequila distillers have started individual campaigns to sell their product to a more sophisticated market.

An advertisement for Sauza's top of the line, Commemorative, shows a man in coat and tie savoring his drink in front of an ornately carved wooden bar well stocked with imported whiskeys and liqueurs. José Cuervo promotes a mixed drink called the "Vampire" with tequila, the popular "sandwich" chili-based accompaniment, orange juice, salt and lime.

The town of Tequila has the largest concentration of tequila distilleries in Mexico: at least 13. No one is certain if the town gave the name to the drink or vice versa.

One legend has it that centuries ago Indians saw a lightning bolt strike a blue agave cactus, split it

open and cook it to form a sugary liquid. They sampled the liquid and found it to be a tasty liquor.

A mural at the Sauza distillery, which along with Cuervo is a giant of the industry, shows a history of tequila starting with the lightning bolt and ending with a near-orgasmic scene of outdoor revelry.

Diana Kennedy, in her encyclopedic "The Cuisines of Mexico," writes that it generally is believed that tequila was not distilled until the middle of the 18th century.

Most regions of Mexico have their distinctive liquors. The best known other than tequila is mezcal from the southern state of Oaxaca, which comes with a worm at the bottom of the bottle. Tradition has it that by the time you finish the bottle you don't care if you eat the worm.

By government regulation, tequila can be distilled only in the Jalisco state surrounding Tequila, from the blue agave cactus grown there. The cactus has distinctive, speckled leaves that jut up in the shape of a crown. Field of it flank the roads leading to Tequila.

Rosalie, at Cuervo, said the blue agave takes nine to 12 years to reach maturity. The cactus changes in character if grown elsewhere and cannot be used to make tequila, he said. The leaves are stripped from the cactus, leaving only the pineapple-like hearts, which are tossed into ovens and at Cuervo are cooked for 66 hours.

A sweet, but slightly acidic smell from the fermentation pervades the distilleries.

The softened cactus hearts are taken to mills and cut into pieces to make it easier for the juices to be extracted. The mixture is homogenized and fermented in vats before it is distilled.

The storage area at Cuervo can hold 400,000 gallons (1.5 million liters) of tequila and smells more like the final product. The warehouses are stocked with barrels as the alcohol ages to produce a variety of brands. White tequila stands for at least 15 days. "Special" stands at least one year to become a darker liquid. "Centenario" for two years and the "1800" brand two and a half to three years.

Gripes of Wrath

Some Go to Salinas to Honor John Steinbeck But Many of the Residents Hate Him

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

SALINAS, California — They came to Salinas this week to honor John Steinbeck, a native son who won the Nobel Prize yet who still is scorned 15 years after his death by much of America's literary establishment and many of the people in the town that he made famous.

On Aug. 10, when the fourth annual Steinbeck Festival ends, more than 3,000 people are expected to have visited a retrospective look at one of America's best-known authors, one whom critics have often dismissed as shallow and overly sentimental.

The program includes screenings of the motion pictures made from his books, including "The Grapes of Wrath," "Cannery Row" and "East of Eden"; scholarly analyses of his writings; and walks and bus rides through the neighborhoods of Monterey and the lettuce fields of the Salinas Valley that he hammed as a child and young man and used as a stage for his stories. Salinas is 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of San Francisco and about 20 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

Gloria Beckwith and Vivian Bowen came by private plane from Los Angeles because Beckwith said, "We love the way he wrote." Nancy Mills of San Diego said she was a Steinbeck fan "because he sees deep in human nature, human character."

Professor Shigeharu Yano said he came in order to better understand the man he teaches about at Ritsumeikan University in Japan, where he said Steinbeck had supplanted Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner as the most widely read American author.

Some of the impoverished "Okies" whose plight Steinbeck wrote about in "The Grapes of Wrath" have their own huge farms now in the San Joaquin Valley and are accused of exploiting today's underclass, aliens from Mexico and Southeast Asia.

Montgomery's old Cannery Row once lined with brothels and salaried campaniers, is becoming a chic

neighborhood of restaurants and boutiques.

Yet some things have not changed. To many people here, John Steinbeck still arouses deep passions as the local boy who betrayed his class and became a "communist" who championed the migrant worker while appropriating the personas of his neighbors and defaming them in his books.

"A lot of people thought they saw themselves in his books, but I think John created the people to fit what he wanted," said Alta Hawley, a grammar school classmate of the author who, at 79, is blind and confined to a wheelchair but possessed a richly detailed memory of the Salinas Valley that Steinbeck chronicled. "He was very much of a loner, an observer," she said.

Pauline Pearson, who moved to Salinas with her parents from Oklahoma in 1938, has made it a personal project to tape-record the memories of more than 200 people who knew Steinbeck and lived in his era. Pauline is a woman who had anything to do with a union and wanted to pay more than 25 cents an hour for a farm worker was considered a Communist," she said.

"When I was growing up in Brooklyn, all of our teachers were Jewish, and a lot of them were liberal," said Gordon D. Joben, who left a senior job on Wall Street and moved to Salinas three years ago. "They thought Steinbeck was Jewish and a liberal, and they made us read him. It was the first time I'd ever read a book worked on more than one level, and I loved it."

Joben is president of the Friends of the John Steinbeck Library, which stages the festival, and immediately upon his election found himself in battle with residents who did not want to honor the author.

"I couldn't believe the active hatred toward Steinbeck each day, these people will do something to denigrate him," said Joben added, a newer generation was accepting Steinbeck.



Steinbeck, dead 15 years, still arouses deep passions.

Censorship Row

New York Times Service

SALINAS, California — Fans of the novelist John Steinbeck who arrived here for the fourth annual Steinbeck Festival were surprised to learn that Viking Press had delayed publication of a long-awaited authorized biography of the novelist. The reason, according to the book's writer, is that Viking bowed to pressure from Steinbeck's family and required him to delete material objectionable to the family.

"Viking told me unless I went along with these things, there was the possibility of a lawsuit, and if I didn't go along with the recommendations of Viking's lawyers, they wouldn't defend me," said the writer, Jackson J. Benson.

The initial release of "The True Adventures of John Steinbeck Writer," upon which Benson had worked for 15 years, was scheduled to have been the high point of the festival. Viking now says it hopes to get the book out by mid-September.

Neither Benson nor Viking officials would disclose the specific passages that were deleted or revised. Others familiar with the manuscript said most of the changes involved the depiction of Steinbeck's sons and their mother, the late Gwendolyn Conger, an aspiring actress who was the second of Steinbeck's three wives.

Irving Goodman, president of Viking Press, confirmed in a telephone interview that the Steinbeck estate, through an agent, had objected to certain passages in the biography. "Some were corrected and some were not," he said.

PEOPLE

Degrading Parting Shot

A University of Arizona teaching assistant who was "discontented and upset" with his department gave 21 grades of A and one B to his 22 students before quitting school officials said. The five-week summer course was in beginning Spanish, school officials said, adding that the grades had been recalled. The teacher was identified as Richard McCallister, a graduate student Carol Salazar, also a teaching assistant in the university's Spanish department, said McCallister had "had a lot of complaints about the department, and run-in with several of the professors." After final grades were given out, McCallister's supervisor, Al L. Cooper, noticed the preponderance of A's. Cooper regraded the final examination papers and awarded new grades to McCallister's students: six A's, eight B's, two C's, one D and five incompletes, said José M. Prosek, head of the Spanish and Portuguese Department.

Robert Redford is in Buffalo, New York, to play an aging baseball player in the film "The Natural." He says he's a natural for the role: "It's a sport I loved as a kid. Sure, I can identify with the character. I'm too old to be playing baseball. The character's tickling away," Redford, who will turn 47 this month, and who has stayed away from acting for two years, said he signed for "The Natural" because it would be a chance to work with Robert Duvall, who plays a sportswriter in the film.

Edwina MacKenzie, who at 99 is believed to be the oldest survivor of the Titanic disaster, is still looking for adventure. "Being on the Titanic didn't put me off traveling," she said at London's Heathrow Airport before boarding a flight for her home in Hermosa Beach, California. She was born in Bath in 1894 and had returned to England to visit relatives. "I've crossed the Atlantic by ship a further 10 times since then," she said. "I've flown halfway around the world to Australia, and I think I would like to celebrate my centenary flying Concorde, which I haven't done yet."

MacKenzie was 27 when she sailed on the Titanic to visit a sister in the United States. "I went looking for adventure and, my goodness, I found it," she said. The English luxury liner sank on its maiden voyage in 1912.

A company planning to sell posters of Brooks Shields in the movie "A Star Is Born" has offered stock on Wall Street. Fine Arts Acquisitions Inc. went ahead with the poster project after the photographer Gary Gross won a lengthy court battle with the actress-model's estate, Ted Shields, over the use of the pictures. The poster, made from a photograph of Brooks standing made in a bathtub, will cost \$40, said Harris Shapiro, president of the company. Fine Arts also will market a book and portfolio featuring the shots. "The quality of the pictures is extremely high," Shapiro said.

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